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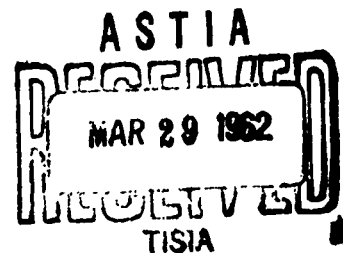
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**SHIELD PENETRATION PROGRAMS  
C-17 AND L-63**



**U. S. AIR FORCE**

**Nuclear Aerospace Research Facility  
Operated By**

**GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH**

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**GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH**

**29 DECEMBER 1961**

# **SHIELD PENETRATION PROGRAMS C-17 AND L-63**

**D. M. PETERSON**

SECTION I, TASK I, ITEM 6  
OF FZM 2004 A

CONTRACT  
AF 33(600) 38946

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DEPARTMENT

## ABSTRACT

Two programs are described which have been coded for the IBM-704 (and are compatible with the IBM-7090). The programs calculate the neutron and/or gamma spectra, heat generation rate, and/or dose rate at each of a group of point detectors, due to each of a group of point sources. The sources may be divided into sets, with each set having a unique source spectra. In addition to the above calculation, the spectrum, heating rate, and/or dose rate for each detector, summed over each source-point set and over the entire source group may be computed. The two programs are similar, both computationally, and as regards input and output information, excepting for the complexity of the problem geometries acceptable to the programs.

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## I INTRODUCTION

The two shield-penetration programs (C-17 and L-63) described here were coded to take advantage of the data given in Reference 1 as well as to allow the computation of the heat generation rates in a shield system due to the fast-neutron and gamma-ray reactor leakage spectra.

These programs are the latest generation in the continued development of moments-method shield-penetration programs conducted at the Nuclear Aerospace Research Facility (NARF) at General Dynamics/Fort Worth (GD/FW). These methods were first used at NARF to analyze data from the Nuclear Test Aircraft flights. The methods were also used to code shield-penetration programs for the IBM-701 and IBM-704 in order to compute fast-neutron and gamma-ray spectra and dose rates in shield systems described by a geometry system similar to the simple geometry routine described in Section II. This family of programs has been developed around the following basic concepts:

Moments Method - This method is based upon the differential energy spectra calculated by the Nuclear Development Corporation of America (NDA) for a point isotropic source in an infinite medium (Ref. 2). The data represents a moments-method solution of the fast-neutron and gamma-ray transport equation. A detailed description of the use of these data is given in Reference 3. This method implies that the only portion of the system affecting dose rate (or spectra, or heat generation rate) at a detector due

to a point source a distance  $r$  from the detector is that portion of the system lying on the line of sight between the source and the detector; hence, the techniques discussed below are required in the use of this method.

The Stepping Point Method - This is an iterative method of determining the intercepted distances between two points. In this procedure, an iterative scheme is used to "step" a point through the volumes of the system, and, after each step, tests are performed to determine whether a boundary of the volume has been crossed. The intercepted distance is then determined by the number of steps and the length of each step taken in each volume. A discussion of the basic ideas and methods used in adapting this concept to computer programs is given in Reference 4.

Distributed Source - The moments-method data used in the calculations are for point isotropic sources; thus, it is necessary to approximate the leakage from a reactor or other source by a set of point sources. Each of these sources represents the radiation born in an elemental volume containing a point so that an integration of source points over the source volume must equal the total radiation generated by the source.

The new programs differ from the earlier versions principally in the following new features:

1. Direct computation of radiation heat generation rates,
2. Greater resolution of gamma-ray energy spectra,
3. Capability for testing more complex geometries.

The logic involved in the programmed solution of the spectral and heat and dose equations as well as the equations themselves are described in Section II, and the instructions and data formats required in order to use these programs are given in Section III.

Four appendices contain:

1. A list of the symbols used in the flow diagrams for the two programs,
2. Derivations for the neutron flux-to-heat conversion coefficients,
3. Tables of data for the materials libraries, and
4. Neutron reference-material comparison.

## II PROGRAM LOGIC

Each penetration program is divided into three subprograms, namely: geometry, gamma, and neutron routines. The gamma and neutron routines are the same in both programs. The geometry routine of the first code (C17) is restricted to geometries composed of frustra of rectangular pyramids and coaxial cylinders and their annuli. The geometry routine of the second program (L-63) accepts a more general class of solids, specifically, cylinders and their annuli which are defined about arbitrary axes, sectors of these cylinders, and frustra of pyramids whose bases are quadrilaterals. In addition, using the spherical option, spheres, hollow spheres or hemispheres, spherical sectors, and spherical sectors with one or two ends cut off may be defined for L-63. This code also accepts regions within regions and regions within regions within regions in which the geometry types can be varied. These routines are described in the following sections.

### 2.1 Geometry Calculation

The intercepted distances in each material along the line-of-sight joining each source point with each receiver point are required in the gamma and neutron routines. The purpose of the geometry routine is to compute this information from data which describe the geometry of the system and the location of source points and detector points.

The method described here is not the classical method of determining the intercepted distances between two points, rather

it is an iterative method based upon the stepping-point concept. Using this method, a point is moved along a line in steps of known length. The stepping point  $\bar{P}$  (with components  $x_p, y_p, z_p$ ) is originally coincident with the source point  $\bar{S}$  (with components  $x_s, y_s, z_s$ ). A step along the line-of-sight toward the detector point is accomplished by adding a constant  $K$  times the direction cosine vector  $\bar{L}$  to the stepping-point vector. Thus,

$$\bar{P} \longrightarrow \bar{P} + K\bar{L},$$

(The above expression should be read as " $\bar{P}$  is replaced by  $\bar{P} + K\bar{L}$ ".)

Or component wise,

$$x_p \longrightarrow x_p + K\ell_1$$

$$y_p \longrightarrow y_p + K\ell_2$$

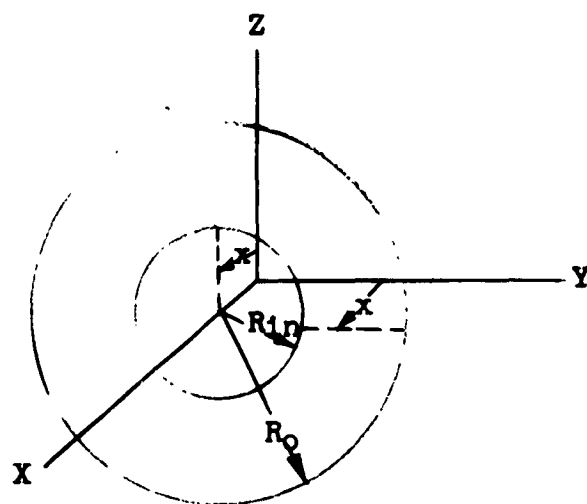
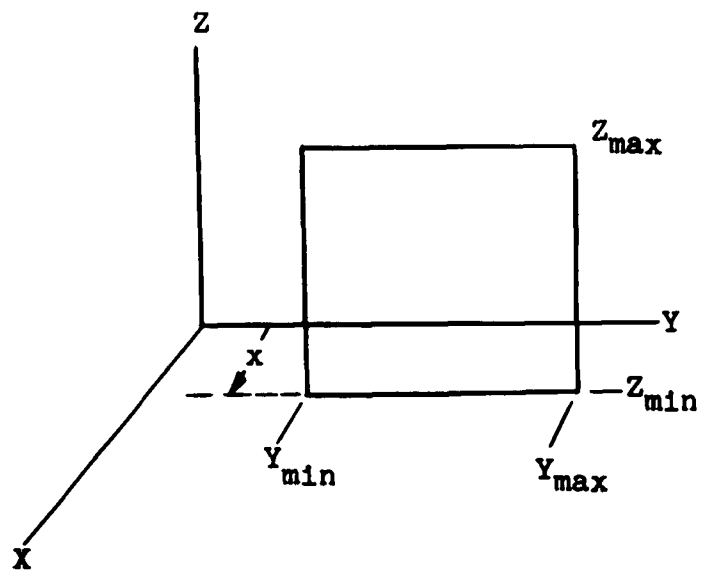
$$z_p \longrightarrow z_p + K\ell_3$$

where  $\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3$  are the direction cosines of the source detector line-of-sight in the  $x, y$ , and  $z$  directions, respectively.

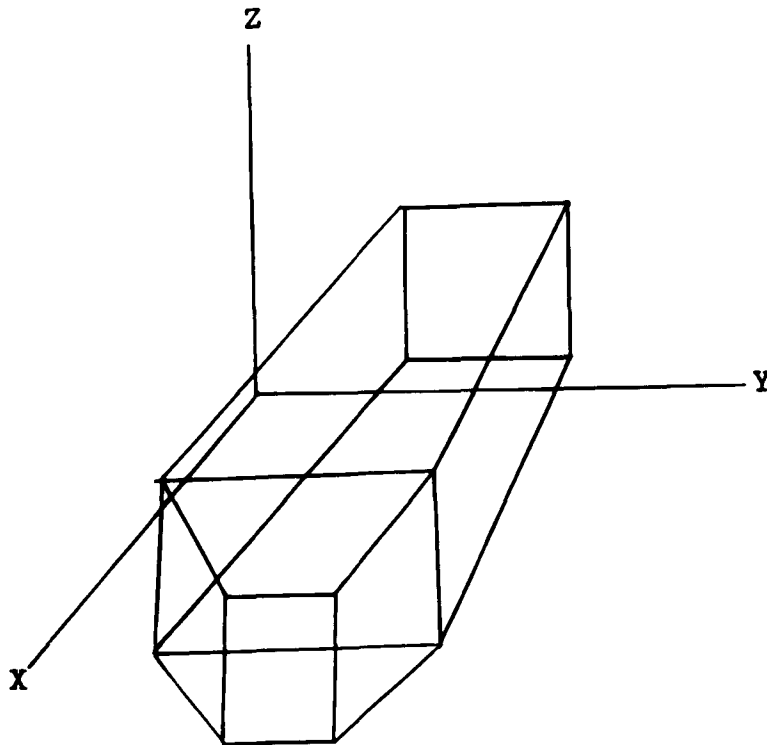
The stepping point must be identified as being in some particular geometric volume before the first step is taken. Then, after each step, the stepping point must be tested again to ascertain whether it is still in the same volume. Once a boundary has been crossed, a vernier effect may be achieved by taking one step back, reducing the step size, and repeating the procedure until the difference between the stepping-point position and the detector-side boundary of the volume is less than the boundary uncertainty parameter,  $K_{\min}$ .



The method of defining the geometric volumes for these programs rests on the concept of an x-plane. As used here, for a given Cartesian coordinate system, an x-plane is a set of numbers sufficient to define a plane area perpendicular to the x-axis of the system plus the x-coordinate of this area, or the areas, depending upon the context. Two examples of x-planes are shown in the sketches below.



The first of these shows a rectangular area, hence the x-plane consists of the set  $x, Y_{\min}, Y_{\max}, Z_{\min}, Z_{\max}$ , or, the rectangular area at  $x$  bounded by the last four of the above numbers. The second is a circular annulus, so that the x-plane consists of the set  $x, R_{in}, R_o$ , or the annular area at  $x$  bounded by  $R_{in}$  and  $R_o$ . For these programs, a volume is defined by two or more x-planes of the same type, and that portion of the volume surface which is not coincident with one of the defining x-planes is defined from either a linear interpolation or, for the spherical option, a particular second order interpolation between similar points of adjacent x-planes. A volume defined by rectangular x-planes is sketched below. This volume is defined by three x-planes of the type depicted in the first example above.



The class of "spherical volumes" acceptable to the complex-geometry routine consists of those whose centers lie on the x axis (see sketch).

Thus, the equation for this class is

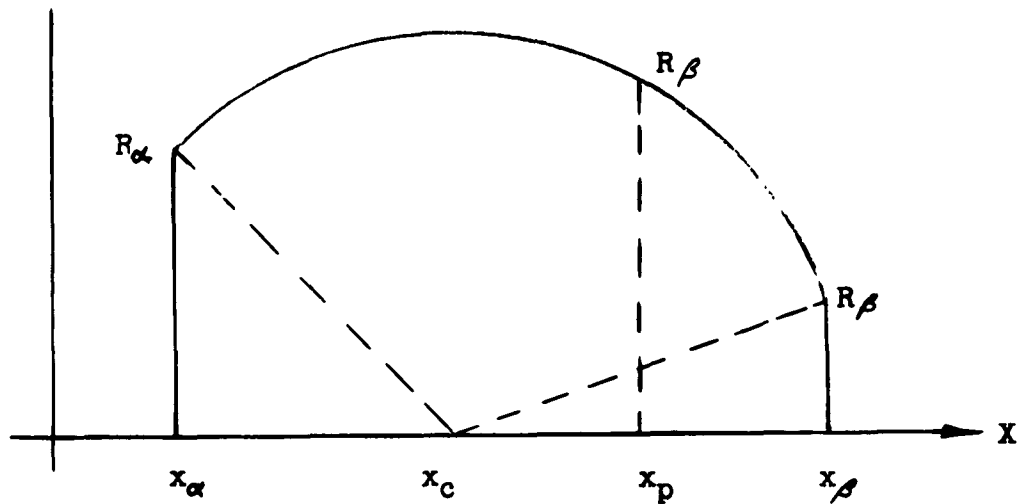
$$(x-K)^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \rho^2 = 0,$$

where

K is the x-coordinate of the center, and

$\rho$  is the radius of the sphere.

The interpolation formula is derived below.



Assume a portion of a sphere is to be defined with center at  $x_c$ , radius  $\rho$ , and truncated at  $x_\alpha$  and  $x_\beta$ . Then  $R_\alpha = \sqrt{\rho^2 - (x_\alpha - x_c)^2}$  and  $R_\beta = \sqrt{\rho^2 - (x_\beta - x_c)^2}$ . Then, for some  $x_p$ , such that  $x_\alpha \leq x_p \leq x_\beta$ , the point R may be found in terms of  $x_p$ ,  $x_\alpha$ ,  $R_\alpha$ ,  $x_\beta$ , and  $R_\beta$  by successive application of the Pythagorean Theorem:

$$R^2 = \rho^2 - (x_p - x_c)^2$$

$$R_\alpha^2 = \rho^2 - (x_\alpha - x_c)^2$$

$$R_\beta^2 = \rho^2 - (x_\beta - x_c)^2$$

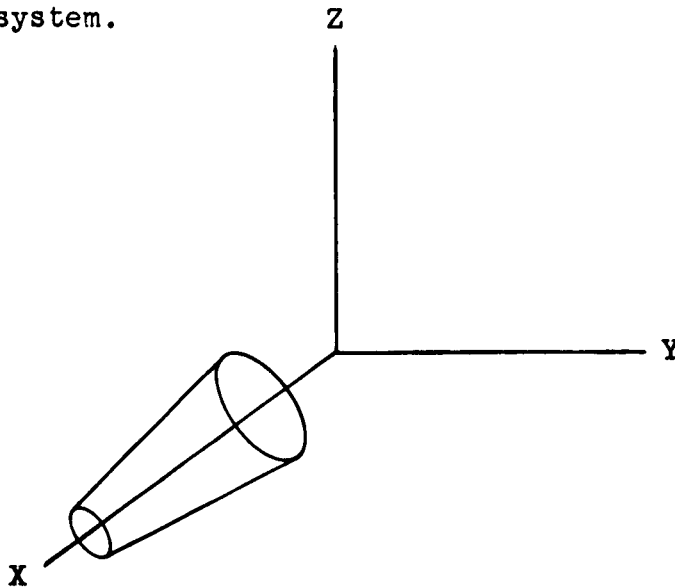
Combining the above equations gives:

$$R^2 = \frac{(R_\alpha^2 + x_\alpha^2)(x_\beta - x_p) - (R_\beta^2 + x_\beta^2)(x_\alpha - x_p) - x_p^2}{x_\beta - x_\alpha}$$

or

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{(R_\alpha^2 + x_\alpha^2)(x_\beta - x_p) - (R_\beta^2 + x_\beta^2)(x_\alpha - x_p) - x_p^2}{x_\beta - x_\alpha}}$$

A volume defined by cylindric x-planes of the type depicted in the second example is shown below. It should be noted that the axis of symmetry of this figure is coincident with the x-axis of the coordinate system used to define the volume. This restriction holds for the definition of all volumes used in the programs, excepting those composed of x-planes of the type shown in the first example above and the complex Cartesian x-planes for the complex-geometry program. Different coordinate systems may be used for different sets of volumes in the defined region by defining them with respect to a reference system.

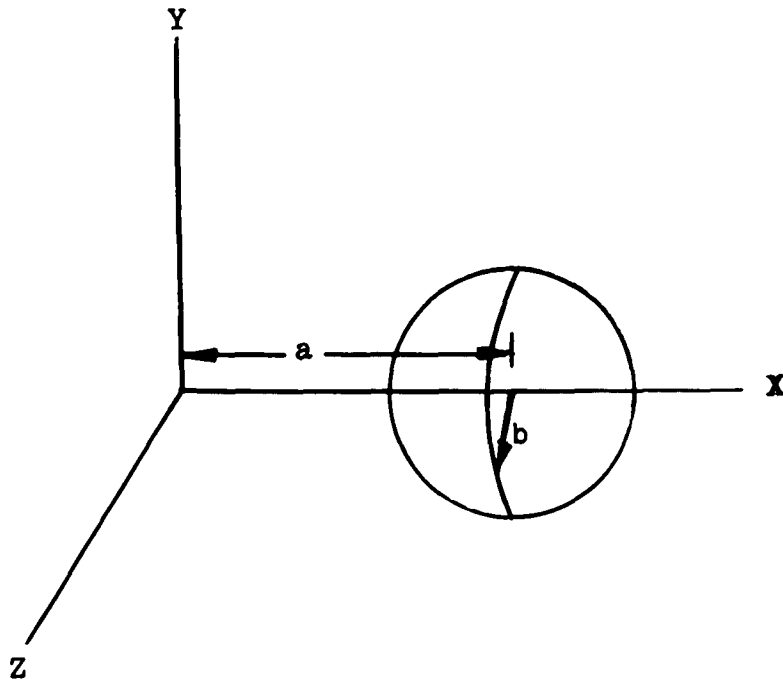


Examples of spherical volumes which may be defined by a coordinate type (CT) of -2 or -3 where the required x-plane parameters are:

1. Sphere with center at  $x = a$ , and radius  $b$ :

CT = -2 (simple cylindric x-planes)

First x-plane:  $x = a - b$ ,  $R_{1n} = 0$ ,  $R_o = 0$   
 Second x-plane:  $x = a + b$ ,  $R_{1n} = 0$ ,  $R_o = 0$

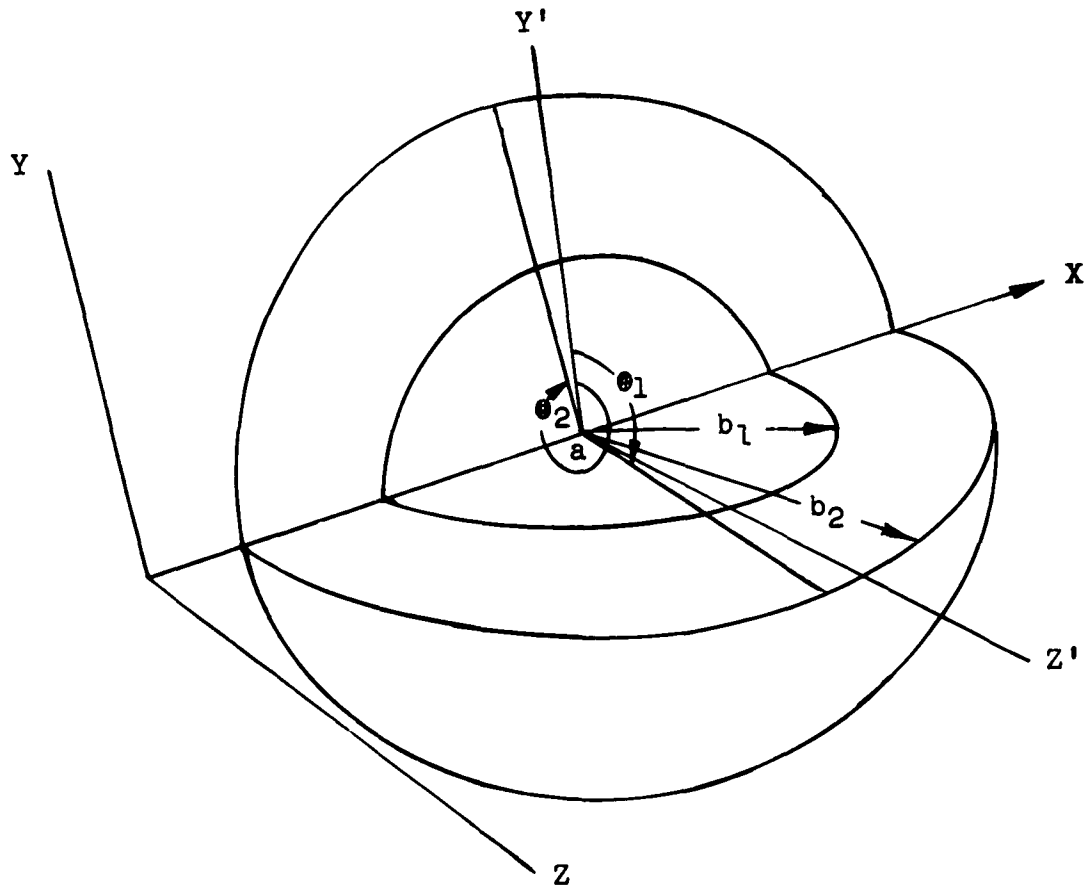


2. Sector of a hollow sphere or spherical shell with center at  $a$ , inner radius  $b_1$  and outer radius  $b_2$ , with the sector occupying the azimuthal angular range (in the  $yz$ -plane)  $\phi_1$  to  $\phi_2$  (see sketch on next page):

CT = -3 (complex cylindric x-planes)

First x-plane:  $x = a - b_2$ ,  $R_{1n} = 0$ ,  $R_o = 0$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_1$ ,  $\phi_2 = \phi_2$   
 Second x-plane:  $x = a - b_1$ ,  $R_{1n} = 0$ ,  $R_o = \sqrt{b_2^2 - b_1^2}$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_1$ ,  $\phi_2 = \phi_2$

Third x-plane:  $x = a+b_1$ ,  $R_{1n} = 0$ ,  $R_0 = \sqrt{b_2^2 - b_1^2}$ ,  $\theta_1 = \phi_1$ ,  $\theta_2 = \phi_2$   
 Fourth x-plane:  $x = a+b_2$ ,  $R_{1n} = 0$ ,  $R_0 = 0$ ,  $\theta_1 = \phi_1$ ,  $\theta_2 = \phi_2$



Note: The primed coordinate system is shown to illustrate the method of measuring the azimuthal angles  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$ . This system is merely a translation along the x axis of the unprimed system.

For clarity and conciseness, the following terms are used in describing both of the geometry routines, although those terms preceded by an asterisk are used for the complex geometry only. The symbols used in the geometry flow diagrams are described in Appendix A.

1. x-plane - this concept is defined above.
2. element - a volume defined by two adjacent x-planes.
3. volume - a set of adjacent elements defined by a consistent set of x-planes.

Three types of volumes are defined for the complex-geometry routine:

- a. \*subregion - a volume containing only one material and containing no other volume.
- b. \*region - a volume which may contain an arbitrary number of subregions of various materials and has associated with it a base material which occupies that portion of the region not occupied by subregions.
- c. \*master region - a volume which may contain up to 10 regions of various kinds and has associated with it a base material similar to that for regions.

Note: All regions should be contained in a master region, and all subregions should be contained in a region.

For the simple-geometry routine, only one type of volume is defined, and it is called a region. For this routine there is no volume containment.

4. dummy volume - the routine requires that every part of the problem space have some material associated with it. The dummy volume is not a defined volume in the sense that a number of x-planes are required to delineate this volume. Rather, it is assumed that the dummy volume occupies all space not occupied by other defined volumes. For the complex-geometry routine, the last master region defined in the geometric input must be the dummy volume, while for the simple-geometry routine, the last region is the dummy volume.

5. source-detector line - the straight line connecting a source point and a detector. (If this line has direction, as in computing the direction cosines of this line, the sense is from source to detector.)
6. segment - the penetration distance along the source-detector line through one volume multiplied by the density of the material of the volume, or for two or more volumes of the same material which are either adjacent, or separated only by void, the associated segment is the sum of the products of the penetration distance through each volume and the density of the material therein. (No segment or portion thereof corresponds to a void volume.)

That is, if  $M_{i-1} \neq M_i \neq M_{i+1}$ , and  $M_{i-1}$ ,  $M_i$ , and  $M_{i+1}$  are non-zero where  $M_i$  is a number used to identify a material in the  $i$ th volume along a source-detector line and  $M_i = 0$  if the material is a void, the segment  $W_i$  is given by

$$W_i = t_i \rho_i ,$$

where  $\rho$  is the density of the material, and  $t$  is the thickness (along the source-detector line).

If  $M_i = M_{i+2}$ , and  $M_{i+1} = 0$  (void), then

$$W_i = (t_i \rho_i + t_{i+2} \rho_{i+2}).$$

7. detector-side boundary, source-side boundary (of a volume) - the two adjacent intersections of the source-detector line and the volume surface, the source-side boundary being closest to the source point.
8. \*envelope - for cartesian volumes - the smallest rectangular parallelepiped which contains the volume in question. This envelope is described by two x-values, two y-values, and two z-values.  
  
for cylindrical volumes - the smallest volume, described by two x-planes of the same type used to define the volume, which contains the volume.
9. \*base material - for a volume - that material which fills the volume, except for the space occupied by subvolumes.  
  
- for a problem - that material in which the system is assumed to be immersed. (This is the material associated with the dummy volume.)



### 2.1.1 Simple-Geometry Routine

2.1.1.1 Volumes Acceptable to the Routine. Each volume used to describe the system being studied should be defined by a set of x-planes of one and only one of the following types (as illustrated in Figure 2-1).

1. Simple Cartesian. The defined area is a rectangle whose sides are parallel to the y and z axes. The numbers necessary to define the area are  $x_p$ ,  $Y_{min}$ ,  $Y_{max}$ ,  $Z_{min}$ , and  $Z_{max}$  (Fig. 2-1).

Restrictions: Orientation -  $Y_{min} \leq Y_{max}$  and  
 $Z_{min} \leq Z_{max}$

2. Simple Cylinder. The defined area is a circular annulus. The numbers necessary to define the area are  $x_p$ ,  $R_{in}$ , and  $R_o$  (Fig. 2-1).

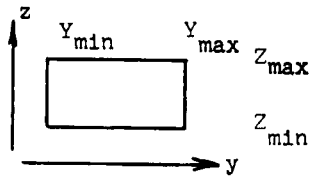
Restrictions; Orientation - All cylinders must be defined to be coaxial with the x-axis of the coordinate system used to define the system and  $R_{in} \leq R_o$ .

2.1.1.2 Method Outline. The segments  $W_1$  and the associated material identification numbers  $M_1$  are evaluated using the stepping-point described in Section I. The overall flow diagram for the simple geometry code (C-17) is shown in Figure 2-2. A flow diagram for the geometry routine is shown in Figure 2-3. Nomenclature is given in Appendix A.

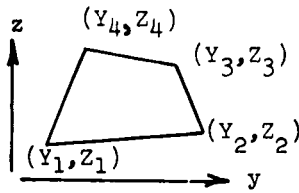
For a given detector point, all  $W_1$ ,  $M_1$ , and the number of segments,  $i_{max}$  are determined for each source point by the method

(increasing  $x$  is out of the paper)

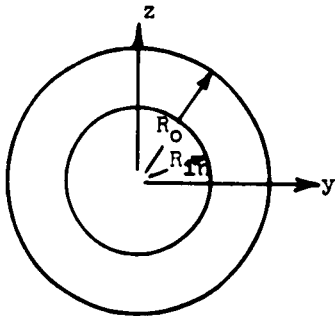
Cartesian:  
a. simple-



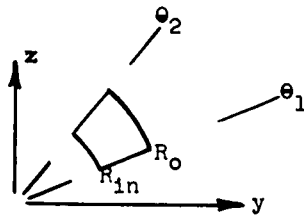
b. complex-



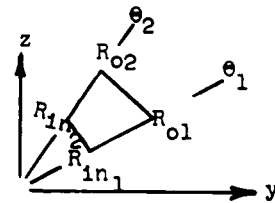
Cylindrical:  
c. simple



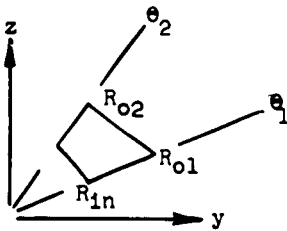
d. complex



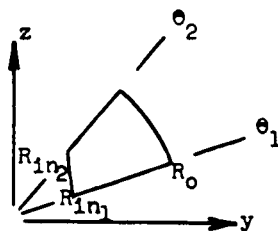
e. complex-rectilinear



f. Combination I



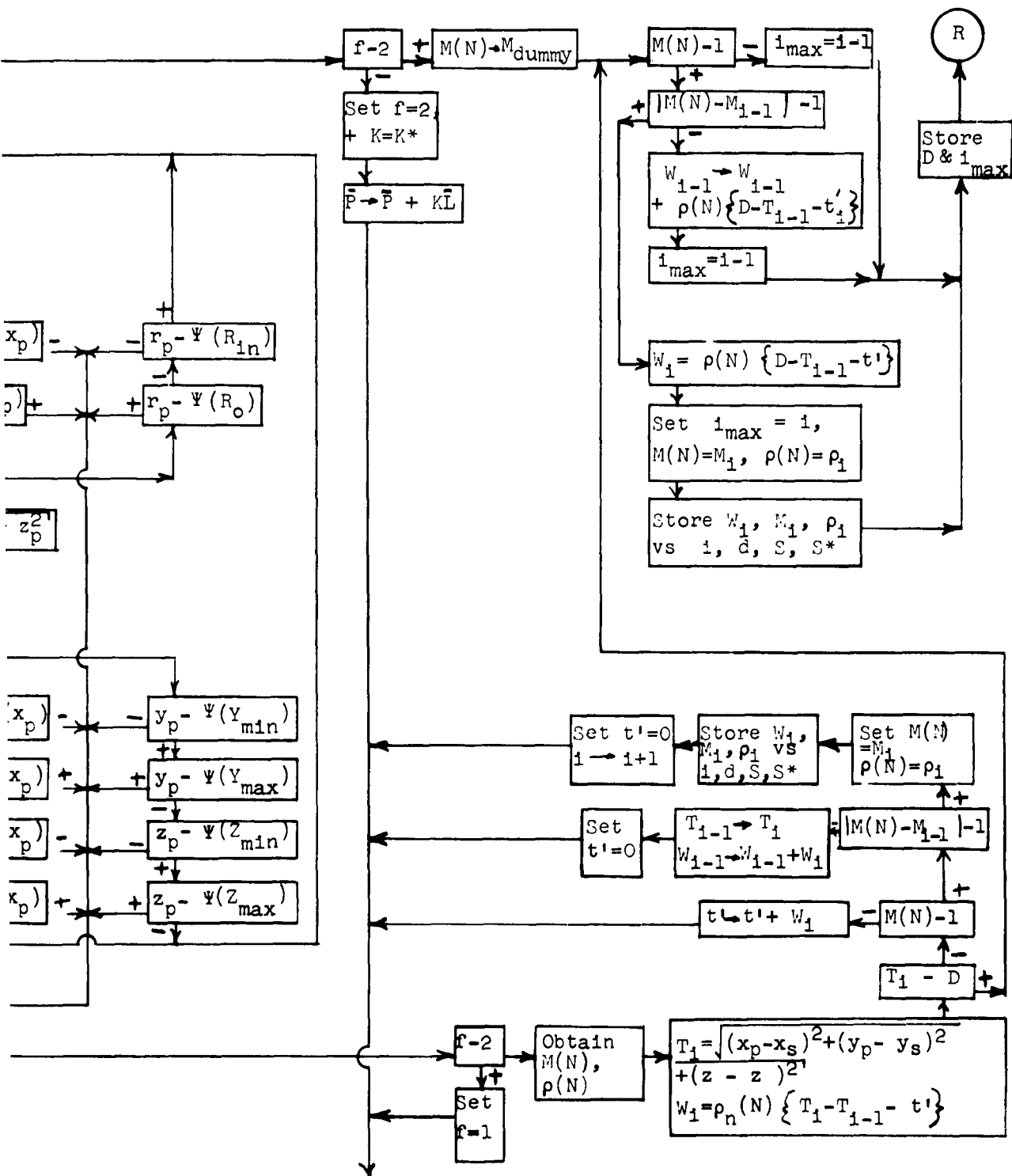
g. Combination II



**FIGURE 2-1. X-PLANE CROSS SECTIONS**







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outlined below. At this point, the neutron and/or gamma calculations are made, and this step is repeated until the calculations are made for each detector point.

1. A source point is chosen; then the source-detector distance,  $D$ , and the direction cosines of the line from the source to the detector are computed, and the stepping point is taken to be the source point.
2. The stepping point is tested against each region to determine the region in which the stepping point lies.
3. If the stepping point is found to lie within one of the defined volumes, the detector-side boundary is found by the method outlined above and the stepping point is put past the detector-side boundary of this volume but within  $K_{\min}$  of the boundary. Then the distance between the source-side and detector-side boundaries is taken to be a tentative segment. The material number of this volume is found, and if it is non-zero (material number zero is taken to be void), the material number is tested against the last non-zero material number. If the material numbers are equal, the materials are the same, and the tentative segment is multiplied by the appropriate density and added to the last segment. If the material numbers are not equal, the materials are different, and the tentative segment is multiplied by the appropriate density and stored as a

segment  $W_1$ , along with the corresponding material number  $M_1$  and segment counter 1. If the material number is zero, the tentative segment is not used as a segment or a portion thereof.

4. Steps 2 and 3 are repeated until either
  - a. the stepping point is found to have passed the detector - in this case, the distance between the source-side boundary and the detector is called a tentative segment, which is treated as in Step 3 above, and the program goes to Step 1, unless the source points have been exhausted, or
  - b. the stepping point is found to be in an undefined region (the dummy material) by testing against all defined regions (Step 2) and finding the stepping point in none of them - in this case, the stepping point is taken to be at the detector, and the distance between the last detector-side boundary and the detector is taken to be a tentative segment and is treated as in Step 3. Then the program goes back to Step 1 unless the source points have been exhausted.

#### 2.1.2 Complex-Geometry Routine

2.1.2.1 Geometric Ordering of Volumes. In order to facilitate the region-search routine, each volume should be contained in one of ten master regions. Further, if geometric complexity warrants, each master region may contain up to ten regions and each region an arbitrary number of subregions. This mode of categorization has the advantage of reducing the number of regions the routine must search at any particular boundary. Also, each master region and each region will have associated with it a base material (which should be either the predominant material therein or that material which would minimize the

geometry description), so that only those volumes containing materials other than the base need be defined.

2.1.2.2 Volumes Acceptable to the Routine. Each volume used to describe the system being studied should be defined by a set of x-planes of one and only one of the following types illustrated in Figure 2-1.

1. Cartesian

- a. Simple. The defined area is a rectangle whose sides are parallel to the y and z axis. The numbers necessary to define the area are:  $x_p$ ,  $Y_{\min}$ ,  $Y_{\max}$ ,  $Z_{\min}$ , and  $Z_{\max}$  (Fig. 2-1a).

Restrictions: Orientation -  $Y_{\min} \leq Y_{\max}$  and

$$Z_{\min} \leq Z_{\max}.$$

- b. Complex. The defined area is a quadrilateral. The numbers necessary to define the area are:  $x_p$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $Z_1$ ,  $Y_2$ ,  $Z_2$ ,  $Y_3$ ,  $Z_3$ ,  $Y_4$ ,  $Z_4$  (Fig. 2-1b).

Restrictions: On the points  $P_i = (x_p, Y_i, Z_i)$ ,

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

Orientation:  $\overline{P_1P_2}$  and  $\overline{P_3P_4}$  are not parallel to the z axis.

$\overline{P_1P_4}$  and  $\overline{P_2P_3}$  are not parallel to the y axis.

$$\min(Z_1Z_2) \leq \min(Z_3Z_4), \text{ and}$$

$$\min(Y_1Y_4) \leq \min(Y_2Y_3).$$

Connectivity:  $P_1$  is adjacent to  $P_2$  and  $P_4$

Convexity: All internal angles less than  $180^\circ$ .



## 2. Cylindrical

- a. Simple. The defined area is a circular annulus. The numbers necessary to define the area are  $x_p$ ,  $R_{in}$ , and  $R_o$  (Fig. 2-1c).
- b. Complex. The defined area is a sector of a circular annulus. The numbers necessary to define the area are  $x_p$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $R_{in}$ , and  $R_o$  (Fig. 2-1d).
- c. Complex rectilinear. The defined area is a quadrilateral, two of whose sides are on radii of a circle. The numbers necessary to define the area are:  
 $x_p$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $R_{in1}$ ,  $R_{in2}$ ,  $R_{o1}$ , and  $R_{o2}$  (Fig. 2-1e).
- d. Combination. The defined area is a generalized quadrilateral, two of whose sides are on radii of a circle. The third side is a circular arc, and the fourth, a straight line.
  - I. The arc forms the inner side. The numbers necessary to define the area are:  $x_p$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $R_{in}$ ,  $R_{o1}$ , and  $R_{o2}$  (Fig. 2-1f).
  - II. The arc forms the outer side. The numbers necessary to define the area are:  $x_p$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $R_{in1}$ ,  $R_{in2}$ , and  $R_o$  (Fig. 2-1g).

The defined volumes using these x-planes may be defined in terms of any arbitrary coordinate system. The only restriction is that the  $x$  axis of a coordinate system used to define a cylindrical volume must be the axis of the cylinder.

**Restrictions:** Orientation - All cylinders must be defined to be coaxial with the  $x$  axis of the coordinate system used to define the cylinder. All azimuthal angles are positive and measured from the  $y$  axis.

$$\theta_1 \leq \theta_2 \text{ and } R_{in1} \leq R_{o1}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

All angles are to given in degrees.

2.1.2.3 Method Outline. The segments  $W_1$  and the associated material identification numbers  $M_1$  are evaluated using a modification of the stepping-point method described above. Flow diagrams of the geometry routine are shown in Figures 2-4 through 2-9.

The general method of evaluating  $W_1$  and  $M_1$  is as follows:

1. The envelopes for all volumes are computed and the coordinate transformation matrices (to transform a point from the base system to the given system) are computed for all coordinate systems. (Note: since the matrix  $A$  represents a rotational transformation, it is orthogonal, i.e., its inverse,  $A^{-1}$ , equals its transpose,  $A^T$ .) This procedure is shown in Figure 2-4.
2. A detector point is chosen and its coordinates are transformed into Cartesian coordinates and into the base system as shown in Figure 2-5, and all  $W_1$ ,  $M_1$ , and  $i_{\max}$  are determined for every source point by the method outlined in Steps 3, 4, and 5. At this point, the neutron and/or gamma calculations are made and this step is repeated until the calculations are made for each detector point.
3. A source point is chosen and its coordinates are transformed into Cartesian coordinates and into the base system. Then, the source-detector distance and direction cosines are computed. The stepping point is taken to be the source point (Fig. 2-6).

4. The stepping point is tested against each master region to find the master region in which the stepping point lies (Figs. 2-7 and 2-9). The stepping point is transformed into the coordinate system of the volume and tested against the envelope. If the point is not within the envelope, a new volume is chosen and the procedure begins over. If the point is within the envelope, then the point is tested to see if it is in the volume (Fig. 2-9). If the stepping point is not in the volume, a new volume is chosen and tested. If the stepping point is in the volume, the detector-side boundary of this volume is found by the stepping-point method, and the distance  $t$  between this point and the last boundary point is determined (for the first boundary, the source point is used). The volume is then tested to see if it contains subvolumes. If it does not,  $t$  is multiplied by the material density associated with the volume and stored as the  $i^{\text{th}}$  segment  $W_i$ ;  $M_i$ , the material identification number, is also stored. Then, with the stepping point barely beyond the last computed boundary point, this step is repeated. If the volume is found to contain a subvolume (Fig. 2-8), the stepping point is put on the source-side boundary point of the volume, and if the containing volume is a master region, this step is repeated, testing against the regions contained within this master region; or if the containing volume is a region, this step is repeated, testing against the

subregions contained in this region.

5. After the last step has been performed a number of times, one of two things will occur: Upon testing the volumes to find which volume the stepping point is in, it will be found, by elimination, that either the stepping point is in none of the volumes, or, if the set of volumes are master regions, it may be found that the stepping point has gone past the detector point.

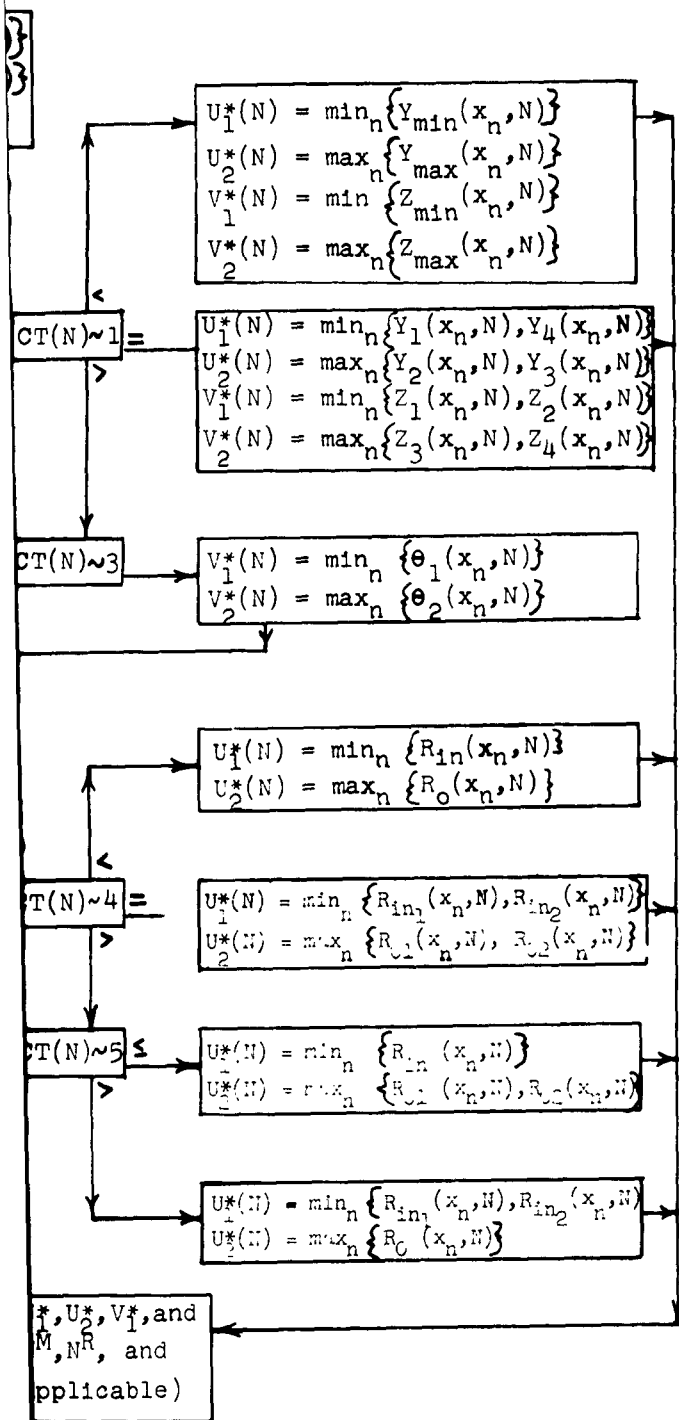
In the first instance (Fig. 2-8), the stepping point is assumed to be in the base material and the portion of the source-detector line lying between the stepping point and the detector-side boundary point of the containing region (or the detector point if the stepping point is outside all master regions) is tested to see if this line passes through a volume (or volumes). If it does not, the stepping point is advanced to the detector-side boundary of the containing regions and the distance through the base material is taken to be a segment  $W_1$ , and  $W_1$  and the associated  $M_1$  are stored. If the volumes of the set being tested are the master regions,  $i_m$  is stored, and the program goes to Step 3. If the volumes of the set being tested are regions (subregions), then with the stepping point just past the detector-side boundary of the containing volume,

the set of master regions (regions) is considered, and the program goes to Step 4.

If a volume (or volumes) lie on this portion of the source-detector line, then the source-side boundary point of the volume closest to the source is found, and the distance that the stepping point goes through the base material is called a segment  $W_1$ .  $W_1$  and the associated  $M_1$  are stored. The program then goes back to Step 4.

If the stepping point has gone past the detector, the segment  $W_1$  is taken to be the portion between the volume source-side boundary point and the detector. The program then goes back to Step 3.

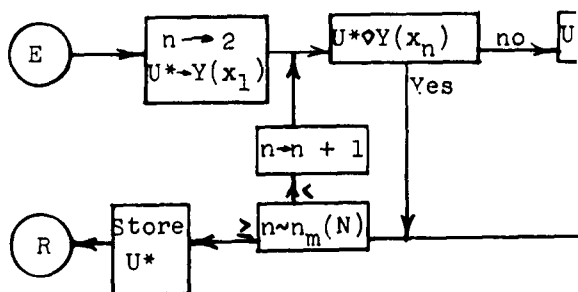




Computation of the  $U^*$ 's and  $V^*$ 's.

Note: The symbol  $\diamond$  denotes  $<$  if the extremum is to be a minimum, and  $>$  for a maximum.

1.  $U^*(N) = \text{extremum} \{Y(x_n, N)\}$  :



2.  $U^*(N) = \text{extremum } Y_a(x_n, N), Y_b(x_n, N)$

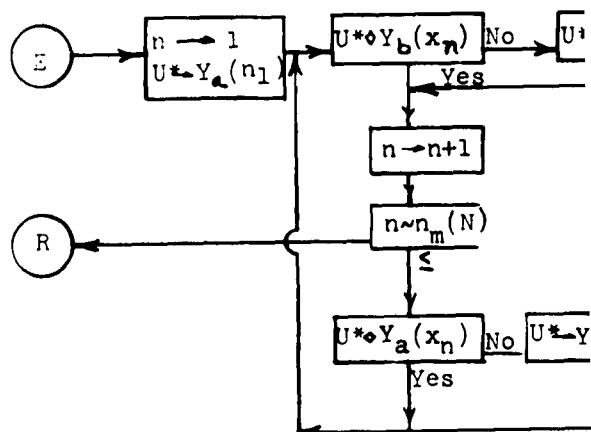
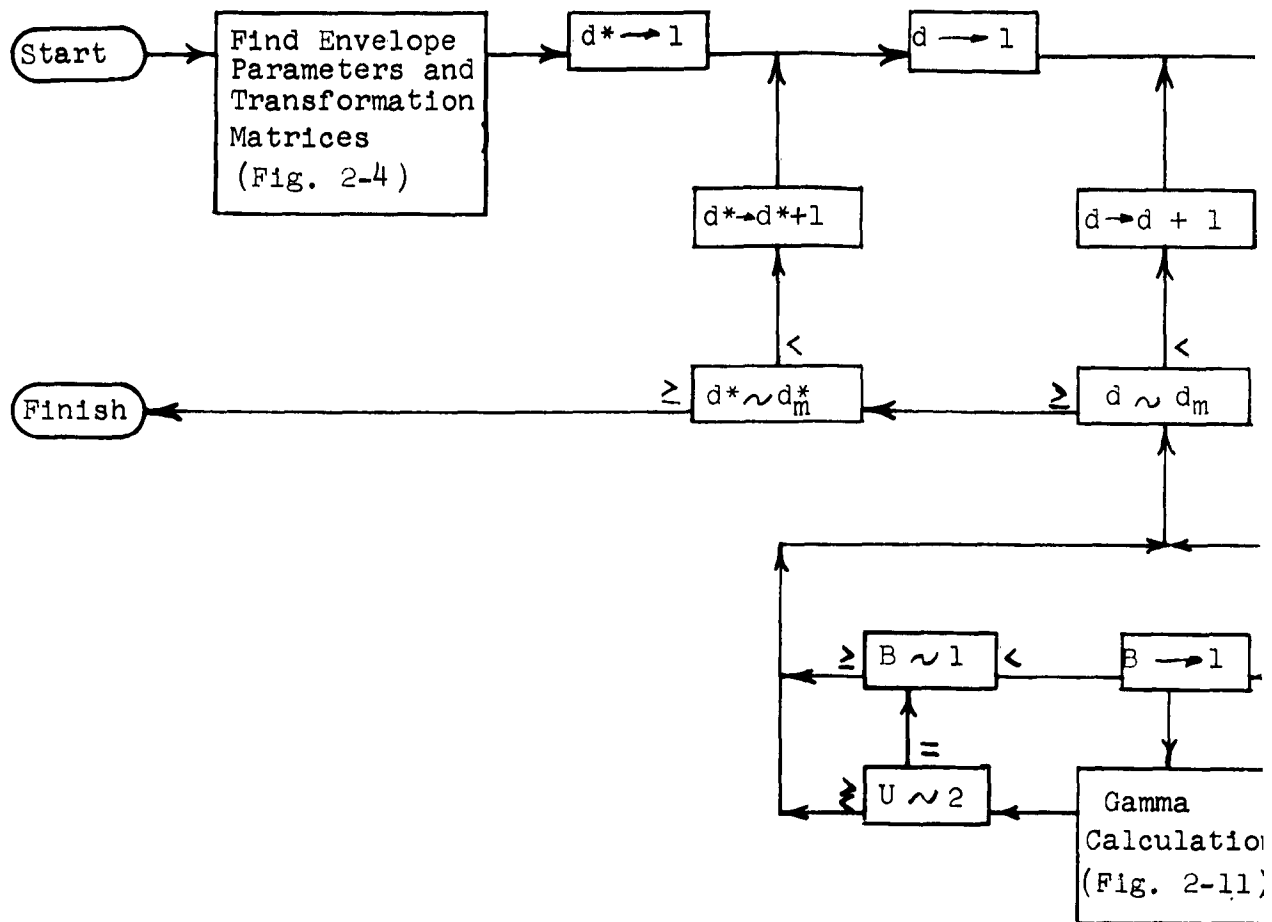
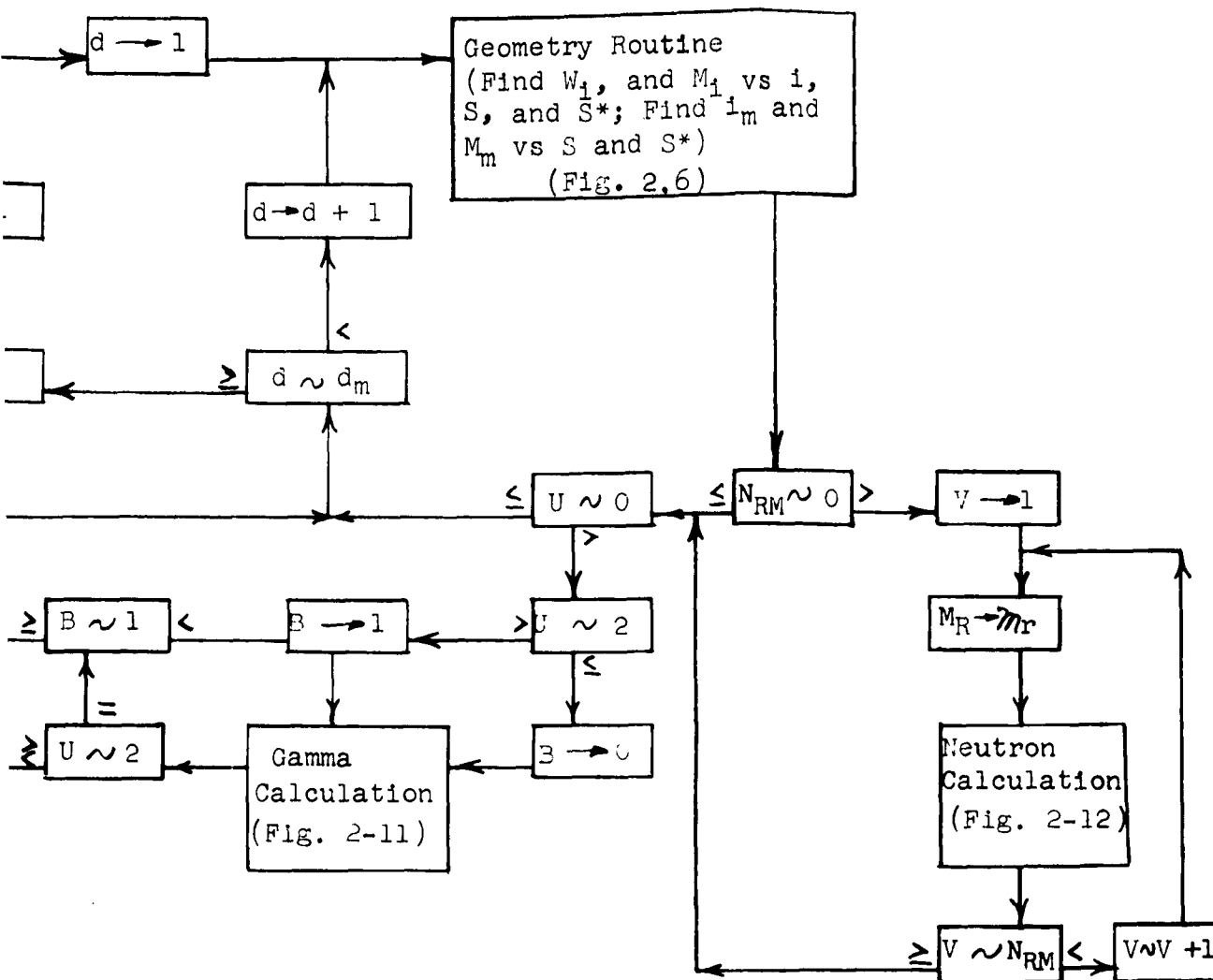


FIGURE 2-4. ENVELOPE PARAMETERS AND COORDINATE TRANSPORTATION ROUTINE



**FIGURE 2-5. COMPLEX-GEOMETRY OVERALL**

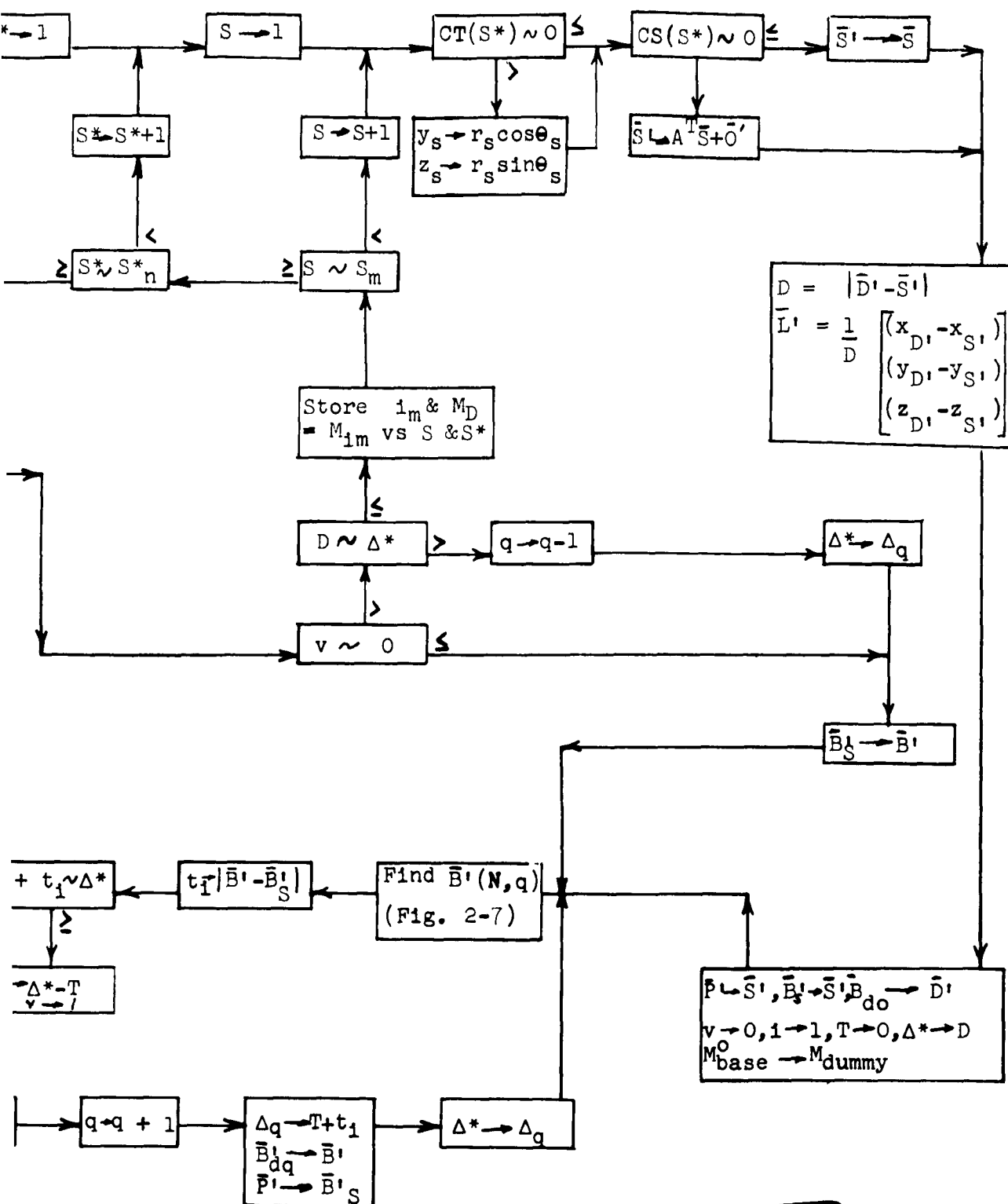


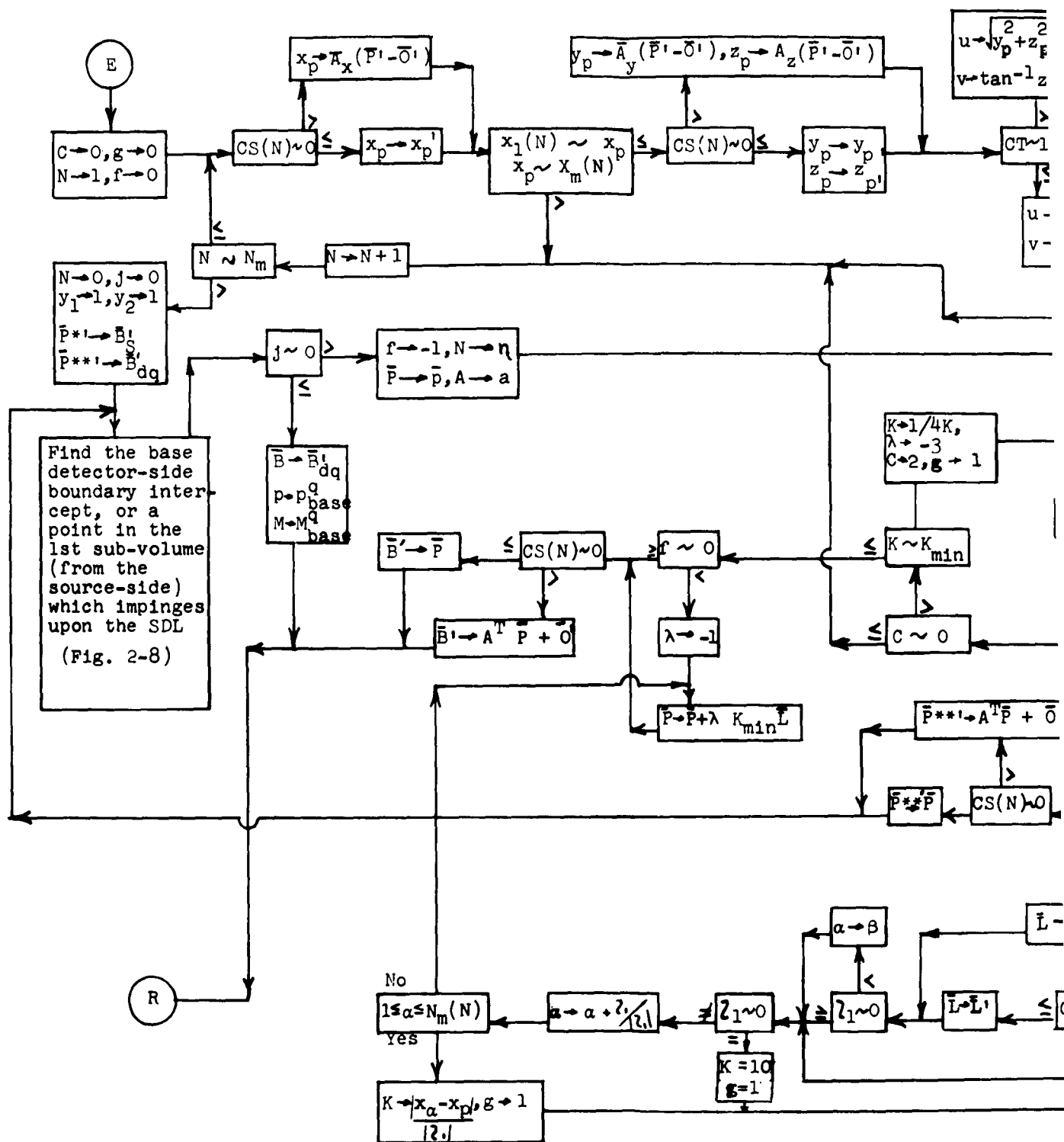


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### FIGURE 2-7. BOUNDARY DETERMINATION SUBROUTINE



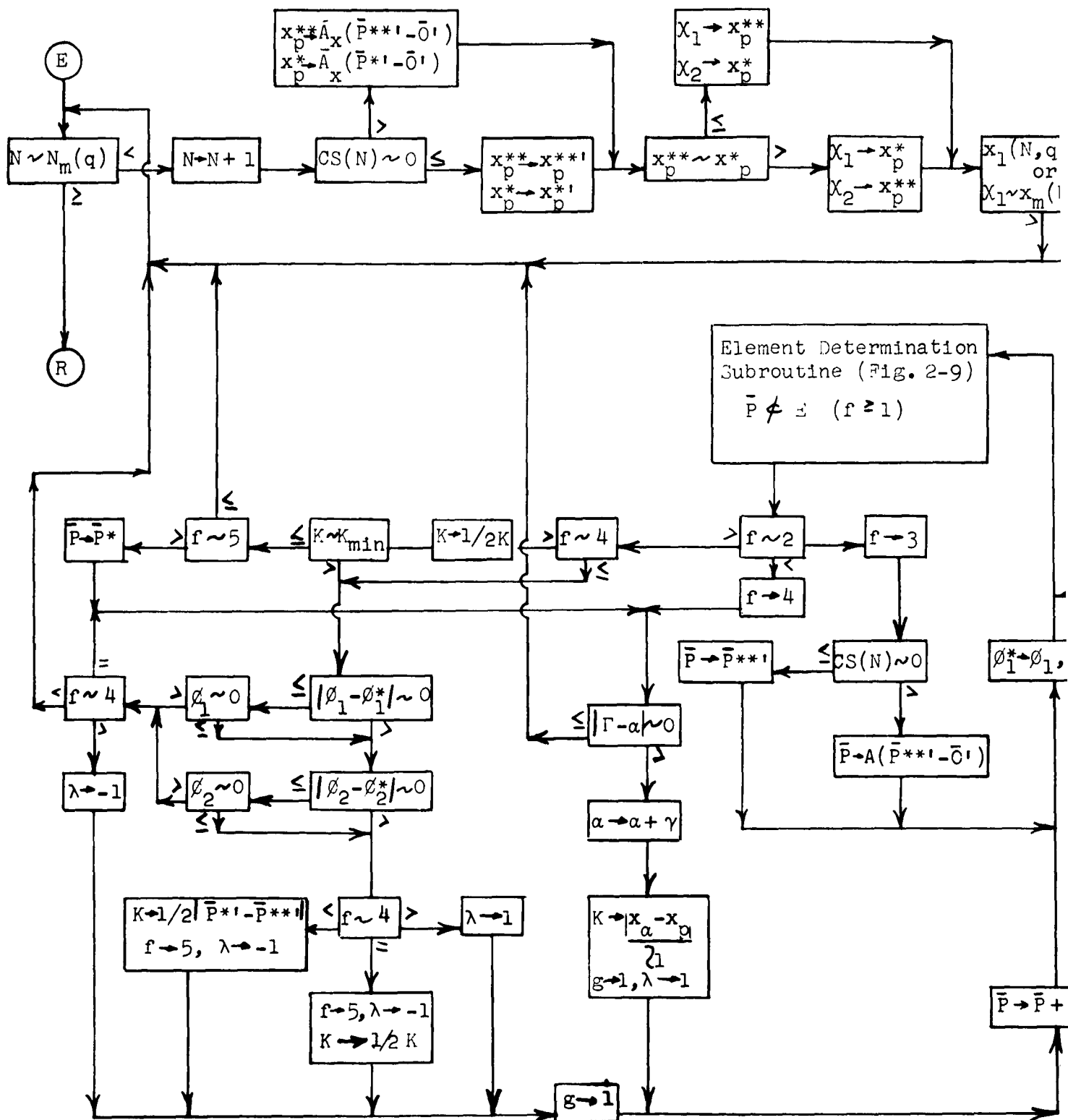
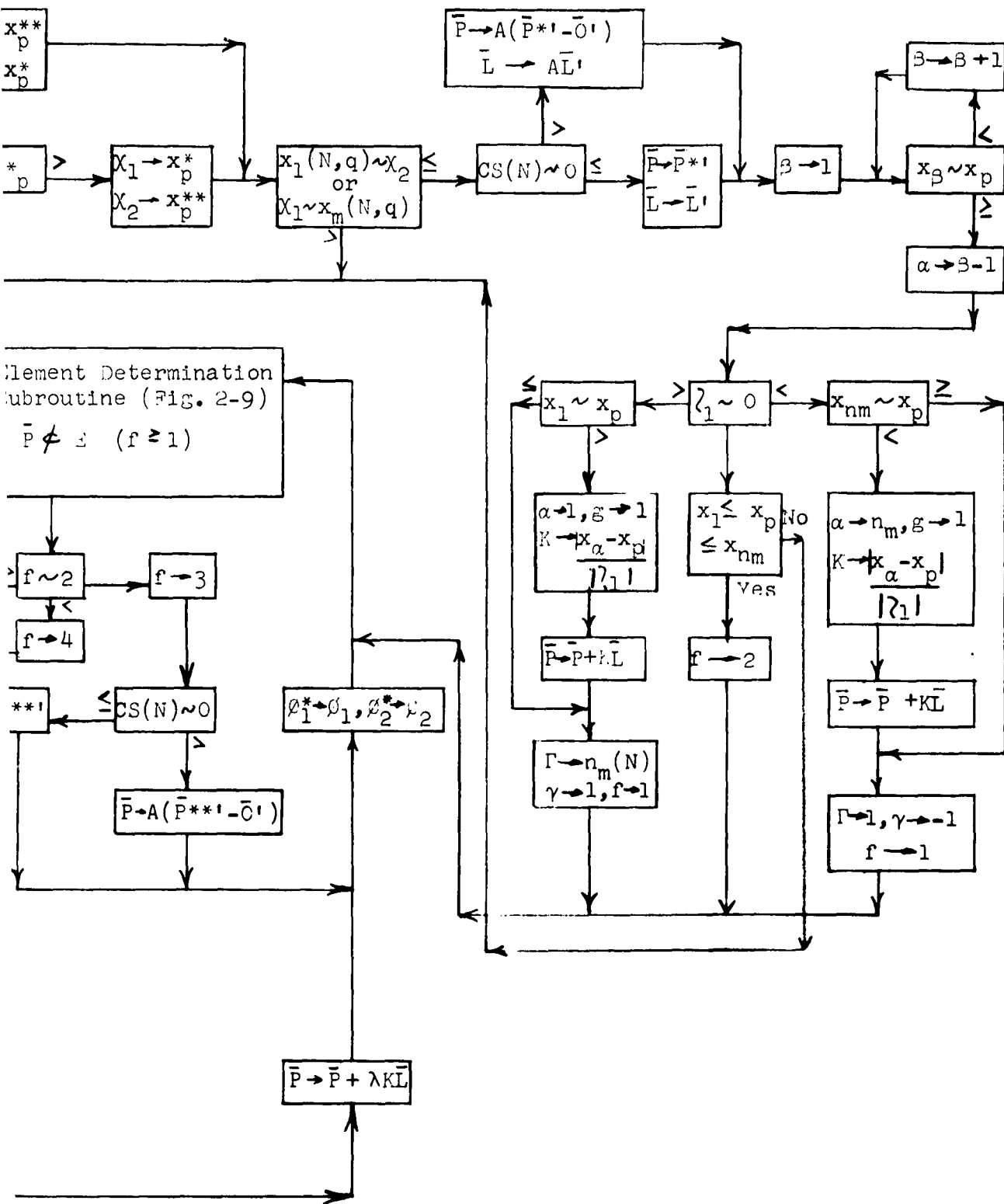


FIGURE 2-8. SUBVOLUME IMPINGEMENT SUBROUTINE



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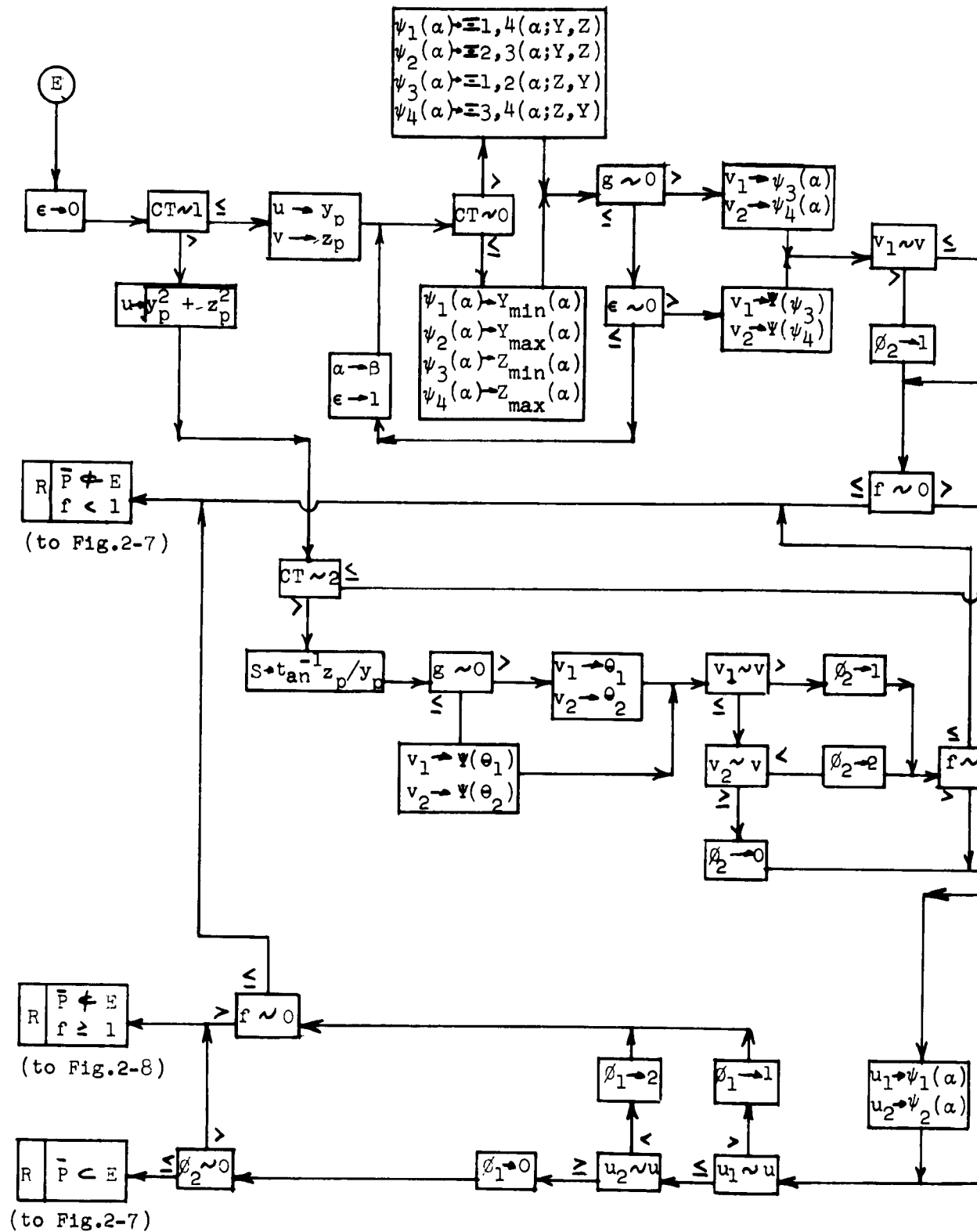


FIGURE 2-9. ELEMENT DETERMINATION





## 2.2 Calculation of the Gamma-Ray Number-Flux Energy Spectrum, Dose Rate, and Heat Generation Rate

The gamma-ray number-flux energy spectrum at a point in space may be divided into two components, a direct-beam portion and a scattered portion. Thus,  $F(E_a)$ , the spectral point for energy  $E_a$  at a point isotropic detector located at a point  $r$  in an infinite medium due to photons emitted from a point isotropic source located at the origin, and with source spectrum  $S(E_b)$ , is given by

$$F(E_a) = \frac{S(E_a) e^{-\mu(E_a)r}}{4\pi r^2} + \int_{E_a}^{\infty} S(E_b) I'(E_b, E_a, r) dE_b, \quad (1)$$

where the first term on the right-hand side of the equation represents the direct-beam component, and  $\mu(E_a)$  is the linear attenuation coefficient for photons with energy  $E_a$  in the material in question. The second term in Equation 1 represents the scattered portion of the spectrum; the function  $I'(E_b, E_a, r)$  is the scattered portion of the differential number spectra of the photon number flux in an infinite medium. The integration in the second term is over all initial photon energies greater than or equal to  $E_a$ .

The differential energy spectra of the gamma-ray number flux at a point isotropic detector resulting from a point isotropic source, in an infinite medium, as computed by the moments method (Ref. 2), have been used in determining the function  $I'(E_b, E_a, r)$ . These differential energy spectra  $I_0$  may be defined as probabilities, per unit initial photon energy, that a quantum

of the gamma-ray energy flux will be degraded from an initial energy  $E_b$  to an energy  $E_a$  ( $E_a \leq E_b$ ) by the time the quantum reaches a point isotropic detector at  $r$ . Hence, the differential energy spectra and the differential number spectra are related by

$$\frac{I_o(E_b, E_a, r)}{E_a} = I'(E_b, E_a, r). \quad (2)$$

The data tabulated in Reference 2 are in the form

$$f = 4\pi r^2 e^{\mu(E_b)r} I_o(E_b, E_a, \mu(E_b)r) \quad (3)$$

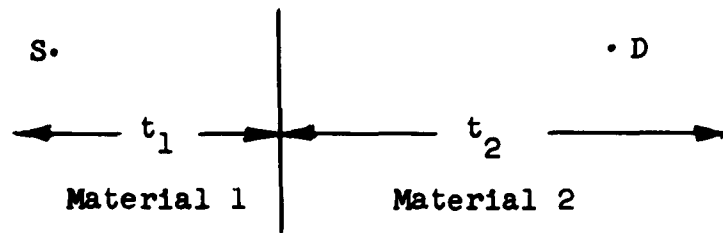
for discrete values of the three variables and for various materials. Thus, when the integral is approximated by a finite sum, the equation to be solved, from Equations 1 and 2 and the definition above (Eq. 3), is

$$F(E_a) = \frac{S(E_a) e^{-\mu(E_a)r}}{4\pi r^2} + \sum \frac{S(E_b) f e^{-\mu(E_b)r}}{4\pi r^2 E_a} hf(E_a, E_b), \quad (4)$$

where  $hf(E_a, E_b)$  is a numerical integrating, or histogram, factor, and the summation is over initial photon energy  $E_b$ , and is from the energy  $E_a$  to the maximum value of initial photon energy.

Equation 4 defines the energy spectrum of the gamma-ray number flux in an infinite medium in terms of the spectrum at a point detector at a distance  $r$  from the point isotropic source.

In order to apply this method to determining spectra in and around reactor shield systems, it is necessary to assume that the spectra may be reconstituted at each boundary, and that the spectrum on the detector side of a boundary is equal to the spectrum on the source side of the boundary.<sup>1</sup> As an example of this idea, consider a source and detector shown in the sketch.



Photons from the source S, whose spectrum is taken to be  $S_1(E_b)$ , penetrate the two slabs with thicknesses  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  and are detected at the receiver at D. The spectrum at D, as an application of Equation 4, is given by:

$$F(E_a) = \frac{1}{4\pi D^2} \left\{ S_2(E_a) e^{-\mu_2(E_a)t_2} + \sum_b \frac{S_2(E_b) f e^{-\mu_2(E_b)t_2}}{E_a} hf(E_a, E_b) \right\},$$

where D is the source-detector distance, and

$S_2$  is the spectrum (excluding geometric attenuation)  
at the boundary between the two materials.

$S_2$  is given in terms of  $S_1$ , the source spectrum, by

$$S_2(E_a) = S_1(E_a) e^{-\mu_1(E_a)t_1} + \sum_b \frac{S_1(E_b) f e^{-\mu_1(E_b)t_1}}{E_a} hf(E_a, E_b).$$

<sup>1</sup>

The validity of this assumption, and the second assumption that follows, has been tested experimentally; the experiment and analysis are reported in References 5 and 6.

A second assumption inherent in this method is that differential energy spectra for infinite media may be used to describe radiation transport in finite media. One way of estimating the importance of this finiteness of geometry, is to assume the correction to be independent of final energy and to multiply the differential energy spectra by the edge correction factors of Berger and Doggett (Ref. 7).

These factors are defined as

$$g = \frac{\int_0^{E_b} \{I_O^r(E_b, E_a, r)/E_a\} dE_a}{\int_0^{E_b} \{I_O^\infty(E_b, E_a, r)/E_a\} dE_a}, \quad (5)$$

where  $I_O^r(E_b, E_a, r)$  and  $I_O^\infty(E_b, E_a, r)$  are differential energy spectra for a finite slab and for an infinite medium, respectively. The function  $g$  may be rewritten as

$$g = \frac{\int_0^{E_b} \frac{I_O^r}{I_O^\infty} \cdot \frac{I_O^\infty}{E_a} dE_a}{\int_0^{E_b} \frac{I_O^\infty}{E_a} dE_a}.$$

It is assumed that the ratio  $I_O^r/I_O^\infty$  is independent of degraded energy  $E_a$  and, hence, that the edge corrections are just the ratio of the differential energy spectra for a finite medium and the spectra for an infinite medium:

$$g = \frac{I_O^r(E_b, E_a, r)}{I_O^\infty(E_b, E_a, r)}.$$

Thus, if edge corrections are to be used, the function  $f$  in Equation 4 should be replaced by  $fg$ . This correction is optional in the codes.

It has been assumed that any source may be replaced by a set of point isotropic sources; hence, the spectrum from the total source is taken to be the sum, over all source points, of the spectra due to each point. The points of this total spectrum are then multiplied by either the flux-to-dose or flux-to-heat conversion factors and by the appropriate integrating or histogram factors, and summed, over energy, to give either dose rate or heat generation rate.

#### 2.2.1 Spectral Calculation (for one source point)

The method used to evaluate the spectral equation (Eq. 4) is shown in Figure 2-10. This flow diagram shows the method for obtaining the spectrum at a detector from one source point, using the segments determined by the geometry routine.

The evaluation of the spectral points  $F_a^x$  is as follows:

1. The spectrum  $S_b$  associated with the source point<sup>1</sup> (from Library 3) is taken to be the working spectrum  $S_g$ , and the first segment  $W_1$  and the material number  $M_1$  for this segment are set up to be used. Note: the subscript 1, on  $W$  and  $M$  is used to denote segment number.
2. The subscript  $a$ , which denotes final energy (and, in a manner similar to  $b$ , increases as final energy decreases),

---

<sup>1</sup> The subscript  $b$  denotes initial energy, and  $b$  increases as initial energy decreases; i.e.,  $b = 1$  denotes 10 Mev,  $b = 2$  denotes 9 Mev, etc.

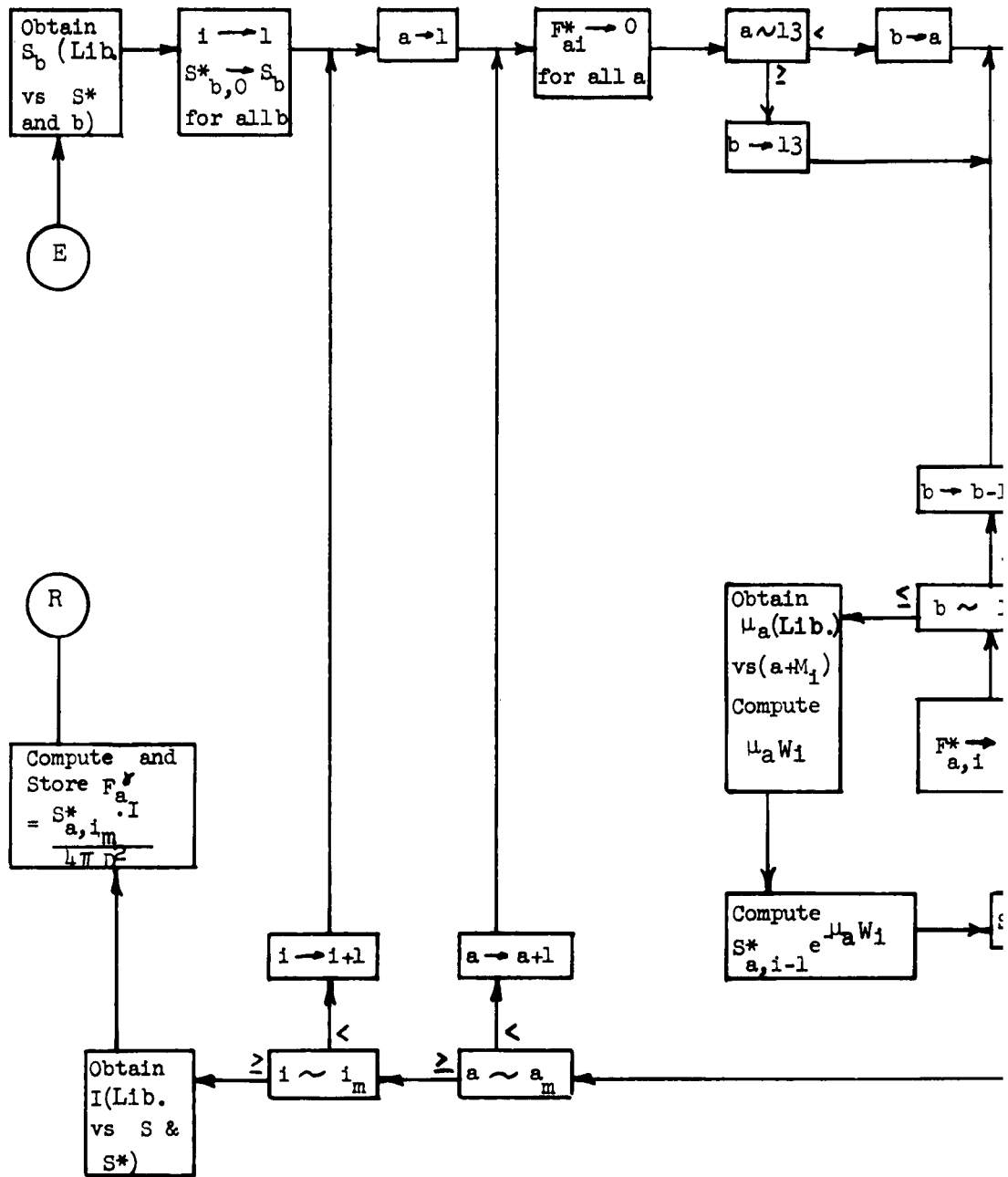
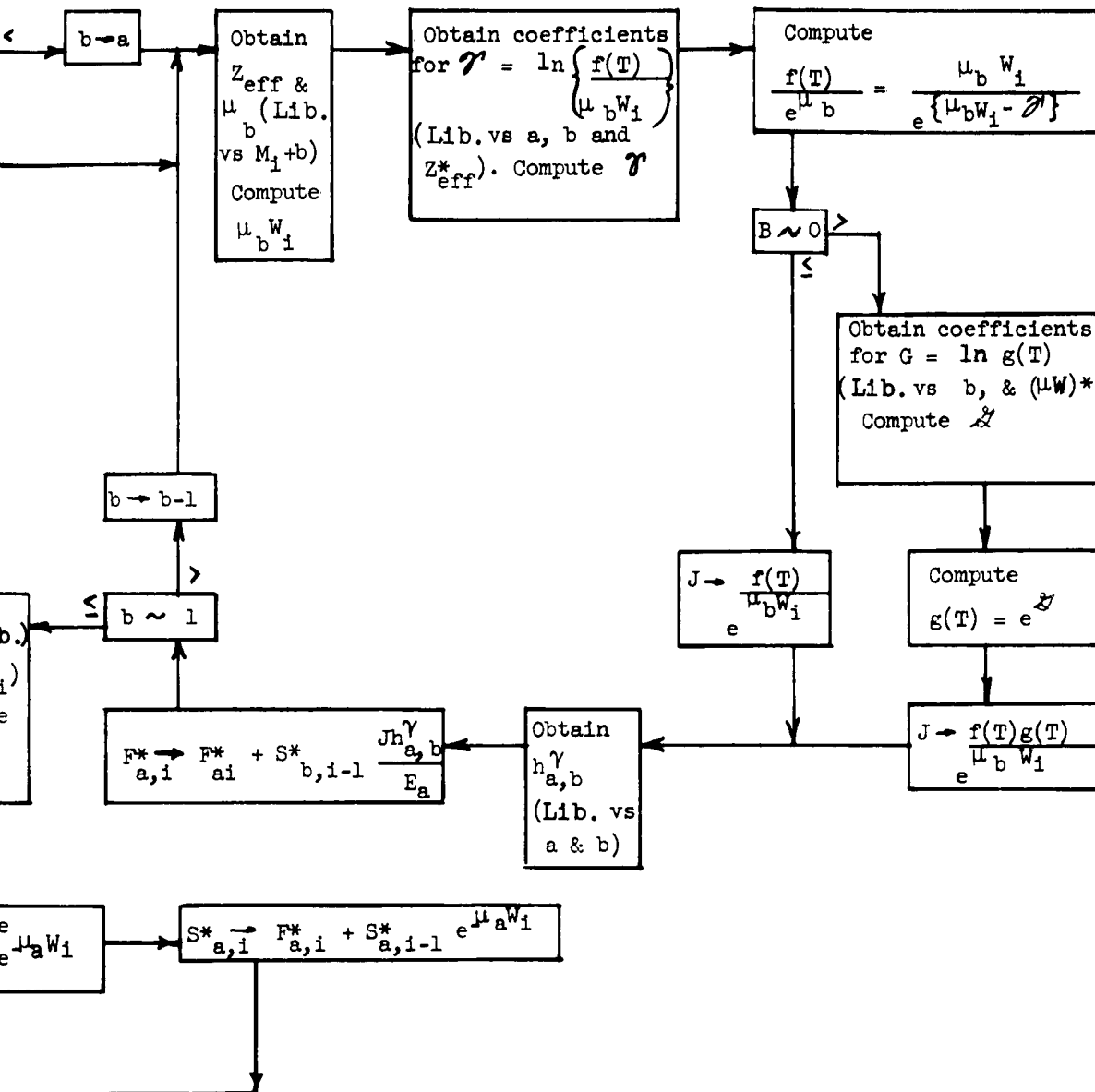


FIGURE 2-10. GAMMA SPEC



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is set equal to one.  $F_a^*$ , the scattered term of the spectrum is set equal to zero in order to initialize the summation over initial energy (Eq. 4).

3. The value of  $a$  is tested. If  $a$  is less than 13,  $b$  is set equal to  $a$ , if  $a$  is greater than or equal to 13,  $b$  is set equal to 13.
4. The values for the mass attenuation coefficient,  $\mu$ , and effective atomic number,  $Z_{eff}$ , are taken from Library 1 for  $b$  and  $M_1$ .  $W_1$  comes from the geometry routine, and the number of relaxation lengths of material penetrated,  $\mu_b W_1$ , is calculated. The coefficients for the differential energy spectral function<sup>1</sup>

$$\delta = \ln \left\{ \frac{f}{\mu_b W_1} \right\}$$

are found (from Library 2) as a function of  $a$  and  $b$ , and the function  $fe^{-\mu_b W_1}$  is evaluated using the variables  $Z_{eff}$  and  $\mu_b W_1$ .

5. The parameter  $B$  is tested to see if edge corrections are required for this calculation. If  $B$  is greater than zero, the coefficients for the edge corrections<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The differential energy spectra have been fitted to a quadratic in  $\mu_b W$  and  $Z_{eff}$  for each possible combination of  $a$  and  $b$  (since degraded energy, for a particular case, must be less than or, at most, equal to the initial energy,  $a \geq b$ ). This representation has the form

$$\delta = \ln \left\{ \frac{f}{\mu_b W} \right\} = A_1 (\mu_b W)^2 + A_2 (\mu_b W) + A_3 (\mu_b W) Z_{eff} + A_4 Z_{eff} + A_5 Z_{eff}^2 + A_6$$

It has been found necessary to section the curve fits in  $Z_{eff}$  into three ranges (0-26, 26-74, and 74-92) and to use different sets of coefficients for each range. See Reference 3.

<sup>2</sup> The edge corrections have been fitted to a quadratic of the form  $\delta = \ln g = B_1 (\mu_b W)^2 + B_2 (\mu_b W) + B_3 (\mu_b W) Z_{eff} + B_4 Z_{eff} + B_5 Z_{eff}^2 + B_6$  for each value of  $b$ . It has been found necessary to section the curve fits in  $\mu_b W$  into two ranges (0-4 and 4-20) and to use different coefficients for each range.

are found (from Library 2) as a function of  $b$ , and the function  $g$  is evaluated using the coefficients  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\kappa_b W_1$ . Then,

$$J = f \cdot g e^{-\kappa_b W_i} = \kappa_b W_i e^{+[\delta + \delta - \mu_b W_i]}$$

is formed. If  $B$  is less than or equal to zero,  $J$  is given by

$$J = f e^{-\kappa_b W_i}$$

6. The histogram factor  $hf_{a,b}$  and final energy  $E_a$  are found (from Library 2) and

$$F_a^* \rightarrow F_a^* + S_{b,i-1}^* J \frac{hf_{a,b}}{E_a} \quad (6)$$

is formed, where  $S_{b,i-1}$  is the current value of the spectral point for  $b$ . Expression 6 has the form of the summation of Equation 4, except that the limits on the summation are from  $E_a$  to the current value of  $E_b$ .

7. The parameter  $b$  is tested, and if  $b$  is greater than one, the current value of  $b$  is decremented by one and the routine goes to Step 4. If the current value of  $b$  is one,  $F_a^*$  is now the scattered term of Equation 4 and the direct-beam term is to be computed next. First, the mass attenuation coefficient  $\mu$  is found (from Library 1) for  $a$  and  $M_1$ . Then  $\mu_a W_1$  is computed and the new current value of the spectral point for  $a$ ,  $S_{a,i}^*$ , is given by

$$S_{a,i}^* = F_a^* + S_{a,i-1} e^{-\mu_a W_1}$$

Next,  $a$  is tested and if  $a$  is less than 14,  $a$  is incremented by one, and the routine goes to Step 3. If  $a$  is equal to 14,  $i$  is tested, and if  $i$  is less than  $i_{\max}$  (which is computed by the geometry routine),  $i$  is incremented by one, and the routine goes to Step 2; if  $i$  is equal to  $i_{\max}$ , the function  $F_a^{\gamma}$  is computed from

$$F_a^{\gamma} = \frac{S_{a,i_{\max}}^* \cdot I}{4\pi D^2}, \quad (7)$$

where  $I$  is the source intensity (from Library 3),

$D$  is the source-detector distance (from the geometry routine), and

$S_{a,i_{\max}}^*$  is the new current value of the spectral point for  $a$  and for the last, or  $i_{\max}^{\text{th}}$ , segment.

The function  $F_a^{\gamma}$  is computed for each value of  $a$ , and is the evaluation of the photon number-flux spectrum at the detector due to the given source point.

### 2.2.2 Determination of the Spectrum, Dose Rate, and Heat Generation Rate

The method used to determine the spectrum, dose rate, and heat generation rate is shown in Figure 2-11. This flow diagram shows the method for obtaining these parameters from the spectra determined by the spectral routine (Sec. 2.2.1).

The method is as follows:

1. The following parameters are set to zero in order to initialize the various summations:  $D^{\gamma*}$ ,  $H^{\gamma*}$ , and  $G_a^{\gamma*}$  — the dose rate, heat generation rate, and spectrum,



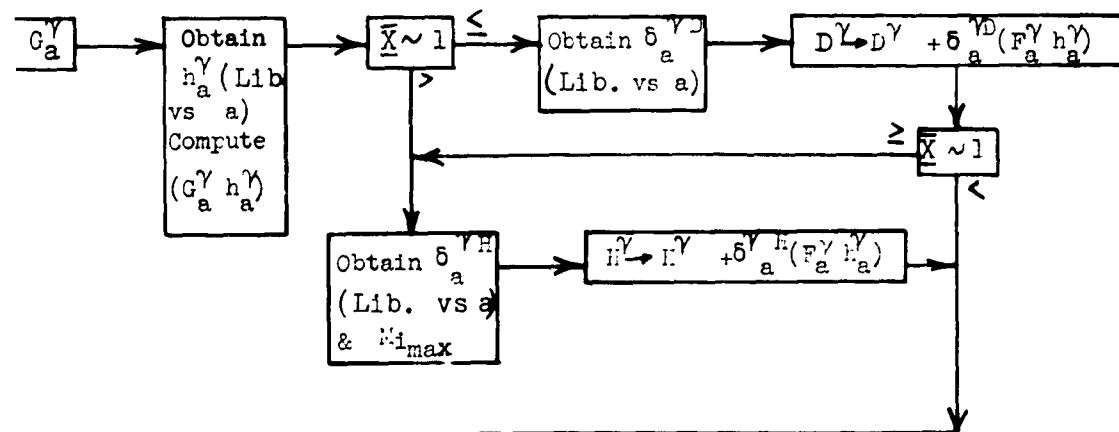
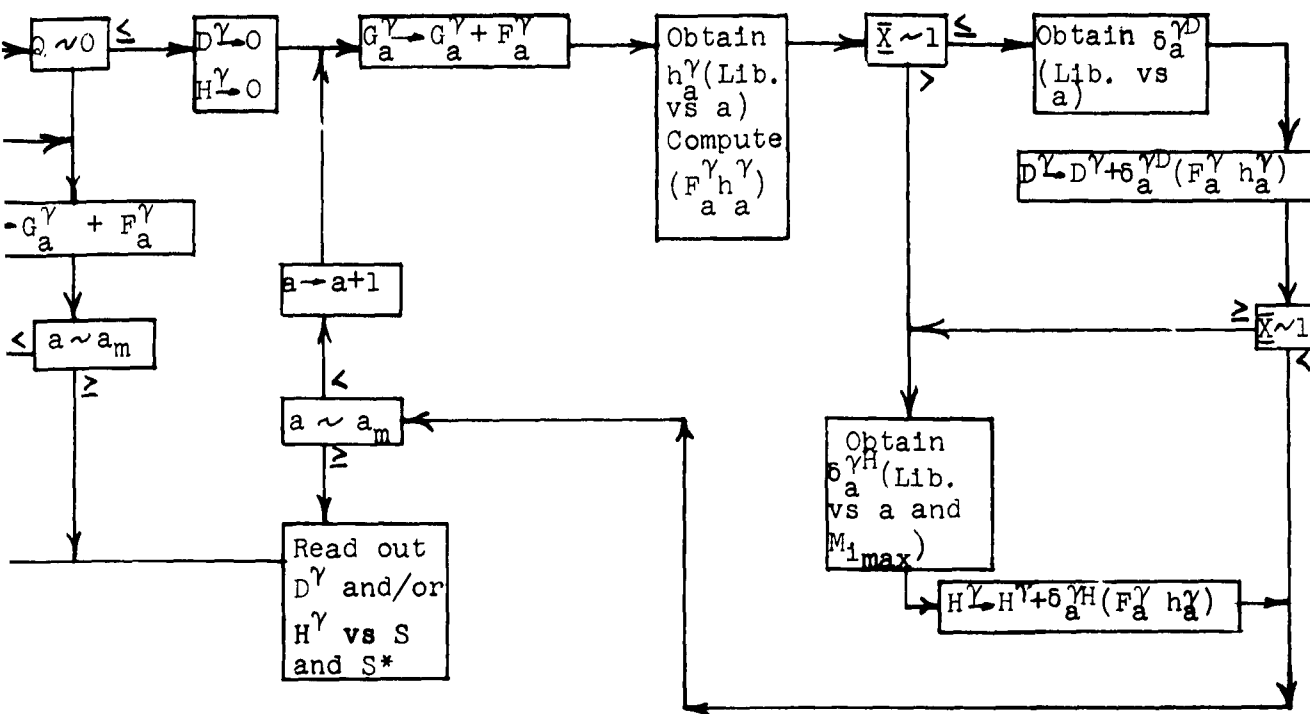


FIGURE 2-11. GAMMA ROUTINE

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respectively—summed over all source groups. The source group index  $S^*$  is set to one.

2. The spectrum  $G_a^Y$ , summed over all source points in source group  $S^*$ , is set to zero in order to initialize the summation over source points. The source-point index  $S$  is set to one.
3. The spectral function  $F_a^Y$  for source-point  $S$  of source-group  $S^*$  is found (Sec. 2.2.1).
4. The degraded-energy index  $a$  is set to one; then  $Q$ , the source-point print option is tested. If  $Q$  is one, dose rates and/or heating rates due to each source point will be calculated to be printed out in addition to the normal printout. If  $Q$  is two, only the normal printout will be made, and for each value of  $a$ ,  $F_a^Y$  obtained in Step 3 will be added to the current value of  $G_a^Y$ . If  $Q$  is one, the dose rate due to each source point will be calculated if  $X \leq 2$  and the heat generation rate will be calculated if  $X \geq 2$ . In addition, for each value of  $a$ ,  $F_a^Y$ , obtained in Step 3, will be added to the current value of  $G_a^Y$ . The equations used to compute the dose rates and heat generation rates are:

$$D^Y = \sum_{a=1}^{14} F_a^Y \delta_a^{YD} h f_a \quad \text{and} \quad H^Y = \sum_{a=1}^{14} F_a^Y \delta_a^{YH} \rho h f_a,$$

where  $h f_a$  are integrating or histogram factors from

Library 2,

$\delta_a^{YD}$  are flux-to-dose conversion factors from

Library 2,

$\phi_a^{\gamma H}$  are flux-to-heat conversion factors for material of unit density, and are a function of  $M_{1\max}$  (from the geometry routine) as well as  $a$ ; they are listed in Library 1, and  $\rho$  is the material density associated with  $M_{1\max}$  from the problem deck.

5.  $S$ , the source point index, is tested; if  $S$  is less than  $S_{ms*}$ , the total number of source points in the  $S^{*th}$  source group,  $S$  is incremented by one and the routine goes to Step 3. If  $S$  is greater than or equal to  $S_{ms*}$ ,  $G_a^{\gamma}$  is now the total spectrum for group  $S^*$  and the dose rates and/or heat generation rate are calculated as in Step 4 with  $G_a^{\gamma}$  substituted for  $F_a^{\gamma}$ . If  $X \leq 2$ ,  $D^{\gamma*}$  is replaced by the sum of the current value of  $D^{\gamma*}$  and  $D^{\gamma}$  the dose rate due to the  $S^{*th}$  source group. If  $X \geq 2$ ,  $H^{\gamma*}$  is replaced by the sum of the current value of  $H^{\gamma*}$  and  $H^{\gamma}$  the heat generation rates due to the  $S^{*th}$  source group. In any case,  $G_a^{\gamma*}$  is replaced by the sum of the current value of  $G_a^{\gamma*}$  and  $G_a^{\gamma}$  in order to generate the total spectrum.  $S^*$  is then tested, and if  $S^*$  is less than  $S_m^*$ , the total number of source groups,  $S^*$  is incremented by one and the routine goes to Step 2. If  $S^*$  is greater than or equal to  $S_m^*$ , then the current values of  $G_a^{\gamma*}$ ,  $D^{\gamma*}$ , and  $H^{\gamma*}$  are the total spectrum, dose rate, and heat generation rate, respectively, at a detector due to all source points.

The data generated by this routine for program output are:

- a.  $G_a^\gamma$  and  $G_a^{\gamma*}$  (for  $a = 1$  through 14) - the spectra of the gamma-ray number flux summed over each source group and over all source groups, respectively.
- b.  $D^\gamma$  and  $D^{\gamma*}$  - these are generated only if  $X \leq 2$ ; they are, respectively, the dose rate due to each source group, and the total dose rate. If  $Q$  is one, in addition to the above, the dose rate due to each source point is printed out.
- c.  $H^\gamma$  and  $H^{\gamma*}$  - these are generated only if  $X \geq 2$ ; they are, respectively, the heat generation due to each source group, and the total heat generation rate. If  $Q$  is one, in addition to the above, the heat generation rate due to each source point is printed out.



### 2.3 Calculation of the Neutron Number-Flux Energy Spectrum, Dose Rate, and Heat Generation Rate

The neutron calculation is based on the assumption that the moments-method dose rates and energy spectra of the fast-neutron number flux due to a point isotropic Watt fission source in an infinite medium of a few selected reference materials may be used to determine the spectra and dose rates in arbitrary combinations of arbitrary materials.

The method used to determine these fluxes and dose rates is based upon the concept of an equivalent segment  $W_{eq}$ . The equivalent segment for a material whose actual segment is  $W$  and whose removal cross section (per unit density) is  $\Sigma_R$  is given by

$$W_{eq} = \frac{\Sigma_R}{\Sigma_{RR}} W, \quad (1)$$

where  $\Sigma_{RR}$  is the removal cross section (per unit density) for the chosen reference material. The total equivalent segment is the sum of the equivalent segments for each segment along the source-detector line. This total equivalent segment is used to determine the attenuation factors for the spectral points and dose rates, and these factors, when multiplied by the source intensity, and the geometric attenuation factor are taken to be the values of the spectral points and dose rate at the chosen detector due to one source point. Hence, the spectral points and dose rate at the detector due to the total source is the sum, over all source points, of the spectral-point or dose-rate function per source point. The heat generation rate is computed from the total

spectral function by multiplying it by appropriate integrating or histogram factors and the fast-neutron flux-to-heat conversion factors (Appendix B) and summing over neutron energy. A comparison of the various reference materials in a given geometry is located in Appendix C.

The method used to perform the neutron calculations is shown in Figure 2-12. This flow diagram shows the method for obtaining these parameters from moments-method data for neutrons.

The method used is as follows:

1. The following parameters are set to zero in order to initialize the various summations:  $D_a^{n*}$  (for  $a = 1$  to  $a_{\max+1}$ ) - the first  $a_{\max}$  of these are the neutron spectral terms, and the  $a_{\max+1}$  term is the dose-rate function summed over source points;  $a$  is the neutron-energy index and increases with decreasing energy, i.e.,  $a = 1$  for  $E_{\max}$ ;  $H^{n*}$  - the neutron heat generation rate summed over all source points.  $S^*$ , the source-group index, is set to one.
2. The following parameters are set to zero in order to initialize the various summations:  $D_a^n$  (for  $a = 1$  to  $a_{\max+1}$ ) the neutron spectral terms and dose rate and  $H^n$ , the heat generation rate summed over all source points in source groups  $S^*$ .  $S$ , the source point index is set to one.
3. The total equivalent segment for source point  $S$  of source group  $S^*$  is found from

$$W_{eq} = \frac{1}{\Sigma_{RR}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{i_{\max}} \Sigma_{R_i} W_i ,$$

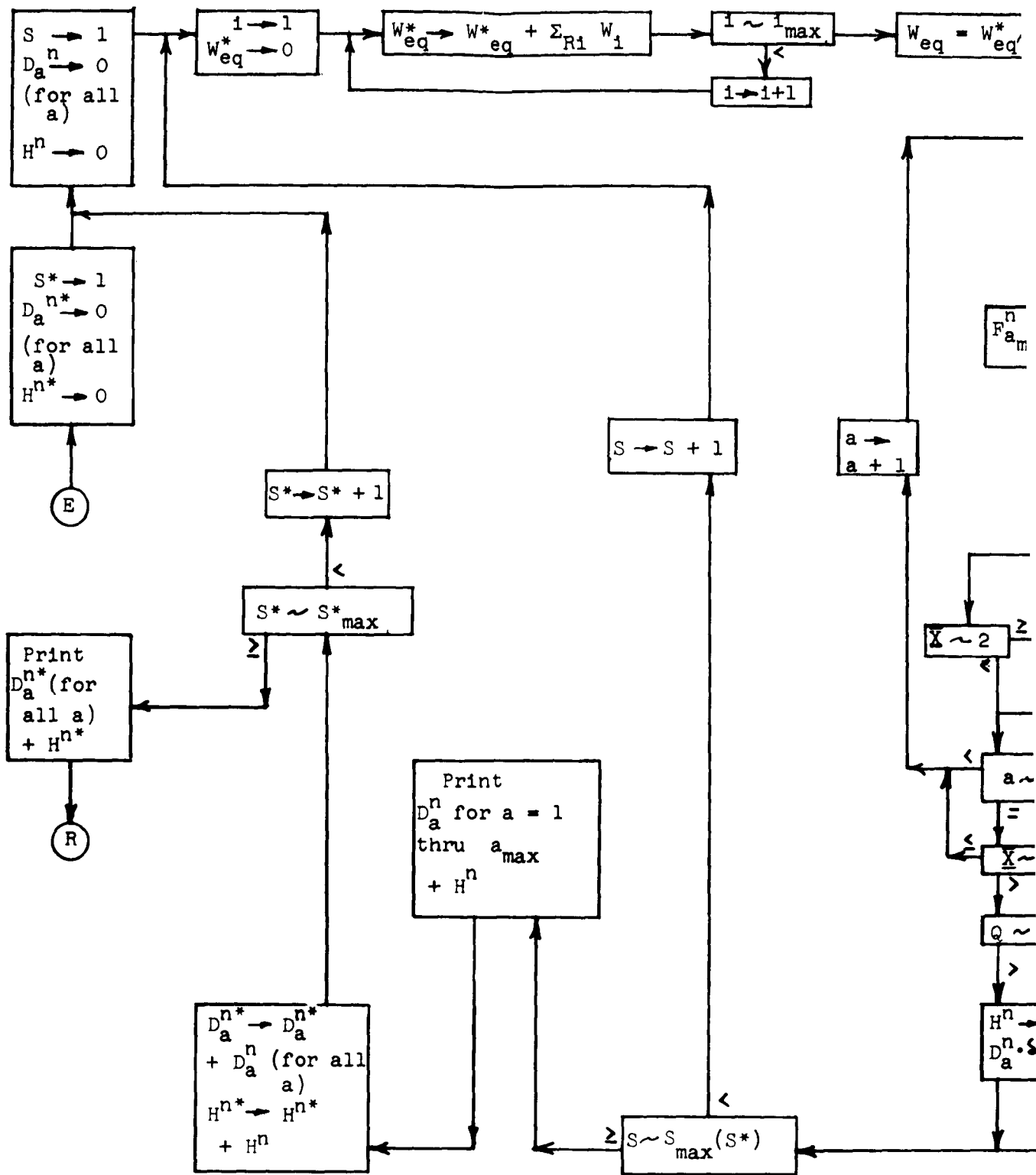


FIGURE 2-12. NEUTRON ROUTINE



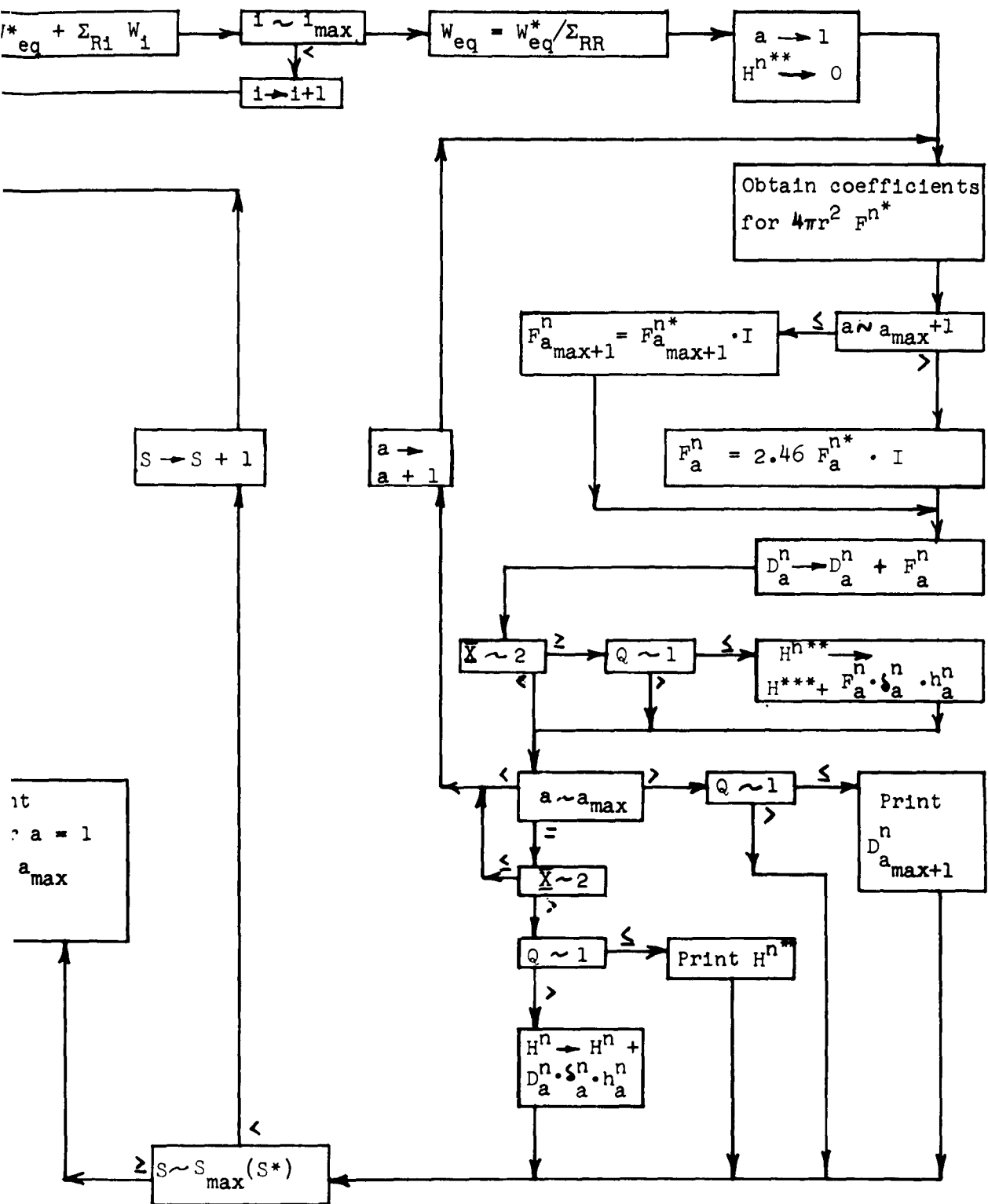


FIGURE 2-12. NEUTRON ROUTINE

where  $i_{\max}$  is the number of segments on the source-detector line (from the geometry routine),

$W_1$  is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  segment as computed by the geometry routine,

$\sum_{R1}$  is the removal cross-section (per unit density) for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  material and is from Library 1 for material  $M_1$ , and

$\sum_{RR}$  is the removal cross section (per unit density) for the reference material and is from Library 1 for the material corresponding to the reference material.

The energy index  $a$  is set to one, and  $H^{n**}$ , the heat generation rate per source point, is set to zero.

4. The neutron moments-method energy spectral  $F_a^{n*}$  is generated and the spectral point for energy  $a$ ,

$$F_a^n = 2.46 \cdot F_a^{n*} \cdot I,$$

is computed ( $I$  is the source-point fission intensity from Library 3 and 2.46 is the number of neutrons per fission).

Then, the function  $D_a^n$  is replaced by the current value of  $D_a^n$  plus  $F_a^n$  and the detector print option  $X$  is tested.

---

<sup>1</sup> The moments-method attenuations for neutrons have been fitted to a polynomial of the form  $4\pi r^2 F_a^n = \exp\{C_1 W^4 + C_2 W^3 + C_3 W^2 + C_4 W + C_5\}$  and the coefficients for this polynomial are listed in Library 1 in order of descending energy; the last set is for the dose-rate curve. It has been found necessary to section these curve fits in order to obtain a better fit; hence, two sets of coefficients are shown in Library 1, one for  $W \leq BP$ , and one for  $W \geq BP$  ( $BP$  is an arbitrarily chosen segment, and for the data shown in Appendix C the most common value is 60 gm/cm<sup>2</sup>).

If  $X$  is greater than or equal to 2, the source-point option  $Q$  is tested. If  $Q$  is 1, then  $H^{n**}$  is replaced by the current value of  $H^{n**}$  plus the product of  $F_a^n$ ,  $\delta_a^{nH}$  (the neutron flux-to-heat conversion factors from Library 1), and  $hf_a$  the integrating or histogram factors from Library 1.

5.  $a$  is tested; if  $a$  is less than  $a_{\max}$ , the routine goes to Step 4. If  $a = a_{\max}$ ,  $Q$  is 1, and  $X \geq 2$ , the current value of  $H^{n**}$  is the heat generation rate due to the one source point and this value is to be printed out by the program. If  $a = a_{\max}$  and  $X \leq 2$ , the dose rate is to be computed; hence,  $a$  is set equal to  $a_{\max} + 1$  and Step 4 is repeated; then  $Q$  is tested, and if  $Q$  is 1 the dose rate for the source point,  $F_{a_{\max}+1}^n$ , is to be printed out by the program.
6. The source-point index  $S$  is tested. If  $S$  is less than  $S_{\max}(S^*)$ , the number of source points in the  $S^{\text{th}}$  source group (from Library 3), then  $S$  is incremented by one and the routine goes to Step 3. If  $S = S_{\max}(S^*)$ , the current values of  $D_a^n$  (for  $a = 1$  through  $a_{\max}$ ) are the spectral points for the energy spectra of the neutron number flux due to the  $S^{\text{th}}$  source group and the current value of  $D_{a_{\max}+1}^n$  is the dose rate for this group. These numbers are printed out by the program. If  $X \geq 2$ , and  $Q > 1$  the heat generation rate due to this source group is calculated from

$$H^n = \sum_{a=1}^{a_{\max}} D_a^n h_a^n \sigma_a^n,$$

where the parameters are as defined above.

7.  $S^*$ , the source-group index, is tested; if  $S^*$  is less than  $S_{\max}^*$  (from Library 3),  $D_a^{n*}$  (for  $a = 1$  through  $a_{\max+1}$ ) is replaced by the current value of  $D_a^n$  plus  $D_a$  and  $H^{n*}$  is replaced by the current value of  $H^{n*}$  plus  $H^n$ ; then  $S^*$  is incremented by one, and the routine goes to Step 2. If  $S^* = S_{\max}^*$ , the current value of  $H^{n*}$  is the heat generation rate due to all source points, the current values of  $D_a^{n*}$  ( $a = 1$  through  $a_{\max}$ ) are the spectral points of the energy spectrum of the neutron number flux due to all the source points, and  $D_{a_{\max+1}}^{n*}$  is the total dose rate.

The data generated by this routine for program output are:

1.  $D_a^n$  and  $D_a^{n*}$  (for  $a = 1$  through  $a_{\max}$ ) - the spectra of the neutron number flux summed over each source group and over all source groups, respectively.
2.  $D_{a_{\max+1}}^{n**}$ ,  $D_{a_{\max+1}}^n$ ,  $D_{a_{\max+1}}^{n*}$  - the dose rate per source point, per source group, and total, respectively.
3.  $H^{n**}$ ,  $H^n$ ,  $H^{n*}$  - the heat generation rate per source point, per source group, and total, respectively.

### III UTILIZATION

#### 3.1 General

This section lists the required formats for library and problem input for both programs. The data and program-control parameters required for utilization of these programs are grouped into three libraries and a problem deck. In addition, there are two libraries peculiar to the simple-geometry program (C-17), one of which controls readout of information from the library tape, while the other allows deletion of decks from the library tape.

The input data for the program are input in blocks called data files. These data files contain the required computational and/or program-control data and an end-of-file symbol which consists of an asterisk (\*) and an identification number. The first piece of data in a file must start on a new card and any alphabetics in the data file must be restricted to the columns shown in the formats (Figs. 3-1 through 3-8). The data is restricted to Columns 2 through 62 of the cards, and the end-of-file symbol should begin in Column 58. (This symbol may be put on a separate card if desired.)

Except for the alphabetics, the conversion digits (the 6, 7, or 8 which must be put in Column 1), and the end-of-file symbol, the data are not restricted to any particular columns within the data field; rather, only the order of the input is important, and more or less data can be put on a card, if desired, than is shown in the formats.



The conversion digit 7 is restricted to use as shown in the formats, and all numbers on a 7 conversion card must be preceded by a sign and must not have a decimal point; this conversion is used for control parameters. The 6 and 8 conversions are used for data input and may be used interchangeably from card to card.

For 6, or fixed-point conversion, numbers are input in normal fashion with signs and decimal points. Signs must be input in all cases and occupy a column in front of their respective numbers. The decimal point is assumed to be to the right of the last digit if it is omitted. A fixed-point number may consist of up to 11 digits, with never more than 10 digits to the right of the decimal point.

For 8, or floating-point conversion, numbers are represented by the sign of the number, followed by from one to eleven digits representing the fraction, followed by the sign of the exponent and one or two digits representing the exponent. Thus, the input number  $x$  is defined to be

$$x = F \cdot 10^E,$$

where  $0.1 \leq F < 1$ , or  $F = 0$

and  $-37 \leq E \leq 38$ .

The above restriction on  $E$  is approximate, since this restriction is, in general, dependent on the number of digits of the fraction  $F$ . The actual restrictions on input numbers are:

1. For any number  $x$ ,  $|x| \leq 1.7014118216 \times 10^{37}$ .
2. The smallest number the program will accept is shown in the table below in terms of the number of digits in the fractional portion:

Number of Digits in Fraction	Minimum Number		Number of Digits in Fraction	Minimum Number	
	Fraction	Exponent		Fraction	Exponent
1	$\pm 1$	-37	7	$\pm 1000000$	-31
2	$\pm 10$	-36	8	$\pm 10000000$	-30
3	$\pm 100$	-35	9	$\pm 100000000$	-29
4	$\pm 1000$	-34	10	$\pm 1000000000$	-28
5	$\pm 10000$	-33	11	$\pm 10000000000$	-27
6	$\pm 100000$	-32			

Thus, from the table it is seen that  $+1 - 37$  ( $1.0 \times 10^{-38}$ ) and  $-22 - 36$  ( $-2.2 \times 10^{-37}$ ) are allowable input numbers, while  $+12 - 37$  ( $+1.2 \times 10^{-38}$ ) is not. Note: for floating point conversion, the decimal point is assumed to be at the extreme left of the fraction, but decimals do not appear in this representation.

The error printout from the programs are self explanatory, but the errors found by the executive program (CF-109), are one of the following:

Error Number 1 - The program has found an undefined symbol, illegal double punch, or illegal blank column in the data field of some library or data card.

Error Number 2 - Exponent trouble in floating point.

Error Number 3 - Undefined control punch in Column 1 of some library or data card.

A detailed description of the library and data formats is given in the following sections.

Note: The Library 1 and Library 2 formats, and hence the data for these libraries, are the same for both programs.

Note: All libraries require 7 conversion for the first data file in the library, and 6 or 8 conversion for all other data files.

### 3.2 Library 1: Material Data (Fig. 3-1)

This library is composed of an arbitrary number of decks, each deck containing all of the data pertaining to one material. Two types of decks may be written into this library. The first of these, which is the type used for neutron reference materials, must contain a \*15 data file (neutron differential number-spectra curve-fit coefficients). For this type deck,  $a_{\max} \neq 0$ , and  $EG \neq 0$ . Each of the other data files of this library (Fig. 3-1) may or may not be listed. The second type of deck is that used for non-reference materials; this deck must contain a \*13 data file (neutron heating coefficients). In this case,  $a_{\max} = 0$ ,  $EG = 0$  and no \*14 or \*15 data files may be put in the deck; each of the other data files of this library may or may not be listed. A non-reference material deck may be made into a reference material deck by an appropriate change in  $a_{\max}$  and  $EG$ , and by adding a data file \*15. Appendix D gives typical Library 1 deck lists for various materials.

Columns 1		60-62			
First Card	7	LIBRARY	DATA (LTYPE = 1)	M	EG A <sub>MAX</sub>
Second Card	6/8	$\Sigma_R$			*10
Photon	5/8	$\mu_1$	$Z_{eff1} \int_1^{yH}$		*11
Energy	6/8	$\mu_2$	$Z_{eff2} \int_2^{yH}$		
Data	.				
	6/8	$\mu_{14}$	$Z_{eff14} \int_{14}^{yH}$		*12
Flux	5/8	$a_{maxEG1}$	$\int_1^{nH} \int_2^{nH} \dots$	$\int a_{maxEG1}^{nH}$	
to	5/8	$a_{maxEG2}$	$\int_1^{nH} \int_2^{nH} \dots$	$\int a_{maxEG2}^{nH}$	
Heat	.				
Factors	5/8	$a_{maxEG5}$	$\int_1^{nH} \int_2^{nH} \dots$	$\int a_{maxEG5}^{nH}$	*13
Histograms	6/8	$hf_1$	$hf_2 \dots hf$	$A_{MAX}$	*14
Curve	6/8	$C_{1,1}$	$C_{1,2} \dots C_{1,5}$		
Fit	6/8	$C_{2,1}$	$C_{2,2} \dots C_{2,5}$		
Valves	6/8	$C_{AMAX+1,1}$	$C_{AMAX+1,2} \dots C_{AMAX+1,5}$		
	6/8	BREAKP			
	6/8	$C_{1,1}$	$C_{1,2} \dots C_{1,5}$		
	6/8	$C_{2,1}$	$C_{2,2} \dots C_{2,5}$		
	.				
	6/8	$C_{AMAX+1,1}$	$C_{AMAX+1,2} \dots C_{AMAX+1,5}$		*15

FIGURE 3-1. LIBRARY-TYPE 1

Each Library 1 deck may contain the following data files:

- A. Control Parameters (\*10). This data file consists of one card (Fig.3-1) containing the following:
1. Library type identification, i.e., LIBRARY DATA+1.  
(Columns 2 through 16)
  2. M, the material number (a positive integer). This number serves as a deck identification number, and hence the decks should be numbered consecutively.  
This number is also used by the program to determine which material deck is to be identified with a given region for a particular problem (Figs. 3-7 and 3-8).
  3. EG, neutron-energy-mode identifier. This number is input as an integer,  $0 \leq EG \leq 5$ . Each non-zero value of EG identifies a particular set of neutron energies, the first four of which are listed in Table 3-1. The number EG is non-zero only if the material deck contains a \*15 data file (neutron differential number-spectra curve-fit coefficients) and, in this case, EG refers to the set of neutron energies (from Table 3-1) to which the neutron curve fits correspond.
  4.  $a_{\max}$ , the number of energies for which the neutron differential number spectrum is defined in the material deck.  $a_{\max}$  is non-zero for reference materials only and, in general,  $0 \leq a_{\max} \leq 10$ .

TABLE 3-1

Neutron Energy Intervals and Histogram Factors  
for the First Four Neutron-Energy Modes

$\bar{E}$ (Mev)	$h^n$ (Mev)	$E_{min}$ (Mev)	$E_{max}$ (Mev)
MODE 1 (Standard)			
0.33	0.565	0.1	0.665
1	0.825	0.665	1.5
2	1	1.5	2.5
3	1	2.5	3.5
4	1.5	3.5	5
6	2	5	7
8	2	7	9
10	3	9	12
14	4	12	16
18	4	16	20
MODE 2			
0.33	0.61	0.1	0.71
1.1	1.19	0.71	1.9
2.7	2.45	1.9	4.35
6.0	4.1	4.35	8.45
10.9	4.9	8.45	13.35
MODE 3			
0.33	0.432	0.1	0.532
0.734	0.75	0.532	1.282
1.63	0.853	1.282	2.135
3.64	2.4	2.135	4.535
5.43	2.23	4.535	6.765
8.1	3.335	6.765	10.1
12.1	4.95	10.1	15.05
18	4.95	15.05	20
MODE 4			
0.33	0.43	0.1	0.53
0.73	0.385	0.53	0.915
1.10	0.45	0.915	1.365
1.63	0.67	1.365	2.035
2.44	1.005	2.035	3.021
3.64	1.495	3.021	4.535
5.43	2.23	4.535	6.765
8.10	3.325	6.765	10.09
12.08	4.96	10.09	15.05
18.02	4.95	15.05	20

B. Removal Cross Sections (\*11)

Fast neutron removal cross sections are in units of  $\text{cm}^2/\text{gm}$ .  
(The cross sections for the various material decks are from Reference 8.)

C. Gamma Data (\*12)

If a Library 1 deck contains a \*12 data file, then each of the elements listed below must be put in, even though these data are input as zeros. These data are input in order of descending energy and the energy sets used are listed in Table 3-2. The coefficients in this data file are:

1.  $\mu_1$  through  $\mu_{14}$ , gamma-ray attenuation coefficients or mass absorption coefficients in units of  $\text{cm}^2/\text{gm}$ .  
These coefficients have been interpolated from Reference 6.
2.  $\text{Zeff}_1$  through  $\text{Zeff}_{14}$ , effective atomic number. For elemental materials, these are the atomic number of the material, hence, are independent of energy; but for mixtures and compounds,  $\text{Zeff}$  is found by first computing the absorption coefficient per electron (using the formulae below), then from the computed  $\mu_e$  an interpolation of  $Z$  is made as a function of the absorption coefficient per electron for the elements. This  $\text{Zeff}$  is, in general, a function of photon energy.  
The absorption coefficient per electron for mixtures and compounds is given by

TABLE 3-2

Initial and Final Gamma-Ray Energies, Their Dependence on a and b, and the Relationship to a and b of the Numerical Index Used in Library 2 on the Coefficients A and hg.

a	E <sub>b</sub>		b		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1.375	1	0.75	0.5	0.25
	E <sub>a</sub>		b		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1.375	1	0.75	0.5	0.25
1	10	1																
2	9	2	3															
3	8	4	5	6														
4	7	7	8	9	10													
5	6	11	12	13	14	15												
6	5	16	17	18	19	20	21											
7	4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28										
8	3	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36									
9	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45								
10	1.375	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55							
11	1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66						
12	0.75	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78					
13	0.5	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91				
14*	0.25	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105			

\*The coefficients hf<sub>92</sub>-hf<sub>105</sub> are used for the dose- and heating-rate integrations.

\*\*No set of A<sub>105</sub> is used.



$$\mu_e = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_{ai} z_i^H,$$

where

N is the number of elements in the material,

$$H = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i z_i},$$

$f_i$  = the weight fraction of the ith element for mixtures

$$= \frac{n_i A_i}{\sum_i n_i A_i} \text{ where } n_i \text{ equals the number of atoms of the } i\text{th kind (which has atomic weight } A_i)$$

in a molecule for compounds,

$\mu_{ai}$  is the absorption coefficient ( $\text{cm}^2/\text{gm}$ ), and

$Z_i$  is the number of electrons per gram of the ith material.

3.  $\int_1^{\gamma_H} \gamma_H$  through  $d_{\alpha, \gamma_H}$ , gamma-ray flux-to-heat conversion

factors. These factors are given by

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = E_1 (\sigma_{s1} - \sigma_{e s1}) \times (1.602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ watts/Mev}),$$

where

$E_1$  = the photon energy for which the coefficients are being computed (in Mev),

$\rho_e$  is the material electron density (in electrons/gm),

$\sigma_{s1}$  is the Klein-Nishina scattering cross section as stated on page 25 of Reference 9 (in  $\text{cm}^2/\text{electron}$ ) in hydrogen for the energy  $E_1$ , and

$\mu_1$  is the gamma-ray attenuation coefficient for the ith energy, as defined above.

#### D. Neutron Flux-to-Heat Conversion Factors (\*13)

As stated above, if the Library 1 deck pertains to a non-reference material, the deck must contain a \*13 data file (this may be simulated by a card containing one or two zeros and the end-of-file symbol, \*13). This data file consists of from one to five sets of fast-neutron flux-to-heat conversion factors and an identifying symbol  $a_{\max}$  as defined below.

1.  $a_{\max EG_1}$ , the number of energies for which the neutron differential number spectrum is defined for neutron energy mode 1.

$a_{\max EG_2} \dots a_{\max EG_5}$  are similarly defined for neutron energy modes 2 through 5.

2.  $\sigma_a^{NH}$  through  $\sigma_{a_{\max}}^{NH}$ , fast-neutron, flux-to-heat conversion factors. These factors are proportional to group-averaged neutron elastic-scattering cross sections (or other applicable fast-neutron cross sections), and are given by

$$\sigma_a^{NH} = \epsilon_{a_1} \bar{\Sigma}_{H_1 a_1},$$

where

$\bar{\Sigma}_{H_1 a_1}$  is the neutron scattering cross section per unit density averaged over  $a_1^{\text{th}}$  energy group of the neutron energy mode 1, and

$\epsilon_{a_1}$  is the fraction of the initial neutron's energy dissipated as heat.

A more thorough treatment of these coefficients, and the coefficients for other neutron reactions is given in Appendix B.

3.  $\delta_{Q_1, EG_1}^{NH}$  through  $\delta_{Q_{max}, EG_1}^{NH}$ , ...,  $\delta_{Q_1, EG_{max}}^{NH}$  through  $\delta_{Q_{max}, EG_{max}}^{NH}$ ,  
Fast-neutron flux-to-heat conversion factors for neutron energy modes 2 through 5, respectively. The units of  $\delta_{Q, EG}^{NH}$  will be  $\text{watt cm}^2/\text{neutron-gm}$ , i.e., the heat in watts, generated by one neutron in traveling one centimeter in a material of unit density.

E. Neutron Reference-Material Data (\*14 and \*15)

The last two data files (\*14 and \*15) shown in Figure 3-1 must be listed for all reference materials.

The first of these data files (\*14) consists of the neutron histogram factors; these are the numerical integration factors used in the integration over neutron energy required for the neutron heating calculation. This data file consists of:

$hf_1$  through  $hf_{a_{max}}$ , neutron histogram factors. These factors are listed only for reference materials, and the energy mode used to derive these factors is that mode used to define the neutron differential number spectra for the material for which the deck is defined.

The second data file (\*15) contains the curve-fit coefficients for neutron differential number spectra. In general, it was not possible to fit these spectra to one set of coefficients and, hence, two sets are required along with a break point

BP (if the equivalent thickness  $t_{eq} \leq BP$ , the first set is used, and if  $t_{eq} \geq BP$ , the second set is used). This data file consists of:

1.  $C_{1,1}$  through  $C_{1,5}$ , the set of curve-fit coefficients for the neutron differential number-spectra point for the highest energy. Two sets of these coefficients are needed for each energy; one set for  $0 \leq t_{eq} \leq BP$ , the second for  $BP \leq t_{eq} \leq 250 \text{ gm/cm}^2$ . The coefficients are for the function

$$4\pi t^2 F(t) = \exp(C_1 t^4 + C_2 t^3 + C_3 t^2 + C_4 t + C_5)$$

where  $t$  is to be in  $\text{gm/cm}^2$ .  $C_{2,1}$  through  $C_{2,5}$ ,  $C_{3,1}$  through  $C_{3,5}$ , ...,  $C_{a_{max},1}$  through  $C_{a_{max},5}$  are the sets of curve-fit coefficients for the remainder of the neutron differential number spectra and are in order of decreasing energy. The set of coefficients  $C_{a_{max}+1,1}$  through  $C_{a_{max}+1,5}$  fit the fast-neutron dose rate in the same manner as for the neutron spectra.

Note: All of the neutron dose-rate curves were computed using the flux-to-dose conversion factors set forth in NYO-6269 (Ref. 10). The curve-fit coefficients must be input such that the independent variable  $t$  will have units of  $\text{gm/cm}^2$  and the function  $F(t)$  will have units of neutrons/ $\text{cm}^2$ -sec-Mev per incident neutron for the spectral curves and millirem/hr per incident neutron for the dose-rate curves. The data from which these coefficients were generated are given in References 11, 12, and 13.

2. BP, curve-fit break point. This number is used to indicate which one of the two sets of curve-fit coefficients for the neutron spectra are to be used to generate the spectra for a particular value of  $t$ , since one set of coefficients is defined for  $t \leq BP$  and the second for  $t \geq BP$ . Note that BP has the same units as  $t$ ; namely,  $\text{gm/cm}^2$ .

### 3.3 Library 2: Gamma Data (Fig. 3-2)

This library is composed of one deck which contains gamma-energy values, flux-to-dose conversion factors, coefficients for the curve fits to the differential energy spectra, histogram factors required for both the gamma spectral integration and the integration over energy required in the gamma heating and dose-rate calculations, and the coefficients for the curve fits to the edge corrections of Berger and Doggett (Ref. 7).

Appendix D gives the Library list presently in use at GD/FW.

Library 2 is required to have a data file \*20 (edge corrections) and may contain the following data files:

A. Control parameters (\*16)

Library-type identification; i.e., LIBRARY DATA + 2  
(Columns 2 thru 16)

B. Gamma-ray initial/final energies, and flux-to-dose conversion factors (\*17)

1.  $E_{a1}$  through  $E_{a14}$ , degraded gamma energies. The fourteen values are listed in Table 3.2.
2.  $E_{b1}$  through  $E_{b14}$ , initial gamma energies. These are the same as the degraded energies with the exception of the lowest energy (0.25 Mev), which is deleted.

Columns

1

60-62

7	LIBRARY DATA (LTYPE = 2)	NG1	NG2	*16
6/8	Ea1 Ea2 . . . Ea14			
6/8	Eb1 Eb2 . . . Eb13			
6/8	$\int_1^{\gamma D}$ $\int_2^{\gamma D}$ . . . $\int_{amax}^{\gamma D}$			*17
6/8	ZEFF(MAX1)	A <sub>1,1</sub>	A <sub>1,2</sub> . . . A <sub>1,6</sub>	
6/8		A <sub>2,1</sub>	A <sub>2,2</sub> . . . A <sub>2,6</sub>	
6/8		A <sub>104,1</sub>	A <sub>104,2</sub> . . . A <sub>104,6</sub>	*18
6/8	ZEFF(MAX2)	A <sub>1,1</sub>	A <sub>1,2</sub> . . . A <sub>1,6</sub>	
6/8		A <sub>104,1</sub>	A <sub>104,2</sub> . . . A <sub>104,6</sub>	*18
6/8	ZEFF(MAX3)	A <sub>1,1</sub>	A <sub>1,2</sub> . . . A <sub>1,6</sub>	
6/8		A <sub>104,1</sub>	A <sub>104,2</sub> . . . A <sub>104,6</sub>	*18
6/8	hf1	hf2	. . . hf105	*19
6/8	ZEFF(MAX4)	B <sub>1,1</sub>	B <sub>1,2</sub> . . . B <sub>1,6</sub>	
6/8		B <sub>13,1</sub>	B <sub>13,2</sub> . . . B <sub>13,6</sub>	*20
6/8	ZEFF(MAX5)	B <sub>1,1</sub>	B <sub>1,2</sub> . . . B <sub>1,6</sub>	
6/8		B <sub>13,1</sub>	B <sub>13,2</sub> . . . B <sub>13,6</sub>	*20

FIGURE 3-2. LIBRARY-TYPE 2

3.  $\delta_1^{\gamma D}$  through  $\delta_{a_{max}}^{\gamma D}$ , flux-to-dose conversion factors.

These are listed in Appendix D.

C. Gamma-ray differential energy spectra coefficients (\*18)

1.  $Z_{eff}(\max_1)$ , break point between set  $A_{1,xx}$  and set  $A_{2,xx}$  of the A's.
2.  $A_{1,1}^1$  through  $A_{1,6}^1 \dots, A_{104,1}^1$  through  $A_{104,6}^1$ , the coefficients for the curve fits to the gamma-ray differential energy spectra for the case  $0 \leq Z \leq 26$ .  
These coefficients are for the function

$$\frac{\ln f}{\mu_b r} = A^1(\mu_b r) + A^2(\mu_b r) + A^3(\mu_b r)Z + A^4 Z + A^5 Z^2 + A^6,$$

where

$\mu_b$  is the gamma absorption coefficient at energy  $E_b$ , and

$f(T)$  is the gamma-ray differential energy spectra as defined in Reference 2.

The dependence of the A's (as shown by the second subscript) on the energy indices a and b (or equivalently on degraded and initial energy) is as shown in Table 3-2.

3.  $Z_{eff}(\max_2)$ , break point between set  $A_{2,xx}$  and set  $A_{3,xx}$  of the A's.
4. The sets of coefficients  $A_{1,1}^2$  through  $A_{1,6}^2 \dots, A_{104,1}^2$  through  $A_{104,6}^2$  and  $A_{1,1}^3 \dots, A_{104,1}^3$  through  $A_{104,6}^3$  are similarly defined for the ranges  $26 \leq Z \leq 74$  and  $74 \leq Z \leq 92$ , respectively.

5.  $Z_{\text{eff}}(\text{max3})$ , a value as large or larger than any  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  to be used.

Note: There are three \*18 files, one for each set  $Z_{\text{eff}}(\text{max})$  and A's.

D. Histogram Factors (\*19)

$hf_{\gamma,1}$  through  $hf_{\gamma,105}$ , histogram factors for the spectral integrations and for the integration over degraded photon energy required for the gamma heat generation rate and dose-rate computations. These factors are input in the same order (as regards initial and final energy indices data) as the differential energy spectra (\*18) file.

E. Edge Corrections (\*20)

1.  $\kappa r(\text{max1})$ , breakpoint between set  $B_{1,xx}$  and  $B_{2,xx}$  of the B's.
2.  $B_{1,1}^4$  through  $B_{1,6}^4, \dots, B_{13,1}^4$  through  $B_{13,6}^4$ , the coefficients for the curve fits to the edge corrections to the gamma-ray differential energy spectra for the case  $0 \leq \kappa r \leq 4$ . These coefficients are for the function

$$\ln g = B'(\kappa_b r)^2 + B^2(\kappa_b r) + B^3(\kappa_b r) Z + B^4 Z + B^5 Z^2 + B^6,$$

where

$\kappa_b$  is the gamma-ray absorption coefficient at energy  $E_b$ ,



$g(T)$  is edge correction of Reference 7, i.e.,

$$g(T) = \frac{B(t,t)-1}{B(t,\infty)-1}$$

with the buildup factors in an infinite medium,  $B(t,\infty)$ , and for a slab,  $B(t,t)$ , as defined in Reference 4.

3.  $B_{1,1}^5$  through  $B_{1,6}^5, \dots, B_{13,1}^5$  through  $B_{13,6}^5$  are similarly defined for  $4 < \mathcal{N}_r < 20$ . The first subscript on the B's refers to initial photon energy and is the energy counter b, as used in (C) above.
4.  $\mathcal{N}_r(\max 2)$ , a value larger than any  $\mathcal{N}_r$  to be used.

### 3.4 Library 3: Source Data

This library is composed of an arbitrary number of decks, each deck containing the source data for a specific problem. Each deck contains from one to six source groups and the required deck-control data. Each source group contains the source-group gamma spectrum (13 quantities which define the gamma spectrum at each source point in the group) and four quantities for each source point in the group, namely, 3 source-point coordinates and the source intensity. Each deck is limited to, at most, 6 source groups and to a total of 500 source points which may be divided among the source groups in any manner. This library is required to have a data file \*22.

### 3.4.1 Library 3 For Simple-Geometry Program (Fig. 3-3).

Library 3 for the simple-geometry program (C-17) contains the following data files:

#### A. Control parameters (\*21)

1. Library-type identification, i.e., LIBRARY DATA + 3 (Columns 2 through 16)
2.  $N_c$ , the number of source groups,  $1 \leq N_c \leq 6$ .
3.  $N_{s1}$ ,  $N_{s2}$ , ...,  $N_{sN_c}$ , number of source points in the 1st, 2nd, ...,  $N_c$ th source group, respectively.

#### B. Source data (\*22). There must be $N_c$ of these fields, one for each source group.

1.  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , ...,  $S_{13}$ , the gamma-ray spectrum, tabulated in order of decreasing initial photon energy (from 10 Mev to 0.5 Mev).
2.  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ ,  $I$ , the  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  coordinates of the source point and the source intensity; one set of these four numbers must be input for each source point in the source group.

Note: For reactor radiation problems, or any other problem where the neutron portion of the program is to be used, the gamma spectra should be normalized to the number of photons per fission-Mev so that the source intensity may have units of fissions per watt of reactor power. If the program is to be used for secondary-gamma calculations, or calculations of a similar nature where the neutron portion of the program is not used, the normalization of the spectra is arbitrary, since the gamma spectra multiplied by the source intensity must result in units of photons/sec-Mev for a given power level.

Card Columns 1 2 →		62
7	LIBRARY DATA + 3 + N <sub>C</sub> + NS <sub>1</sub> + ... + NS <sub>N<sub>C</sub></sub>	*21
6	± S <sub>b1</sub> . . . . . ± S <sub>b13</sub>	
6	± XS <sub>1</sub> ± YS <sub>1</sub> ± ZS <sub>1</sub> ± IS <sub>1</sub>	
6	± XS <sub>2</sub> ± YS <sub>2</sub> ± ZS <sub>2</sub> ± IS <sub>2</sub>	
6	" " " " "	
6	" " " " "	
6	± XS <sub>NS1</sub> ± YS <sub>NS1</sub> ± ZS <sub>NS1</sub> ± IS <sub>NS1</sub>	*22
6	± S <sub>b1</sub> . . . . . ± S <sub>b13</sub>	
6	± XS <sub>1</sub> ± YS <sub>1</sub> ± ZS <sub>1</sub> ± IS <sub>1</sub>	
6	" " " " "	
6	" " " " "	
6	± XS <sub>NS2</sub> ± YS <sub>NS2</sub> ± ZS <sub>NS2</sub> ± IS <sub>NS2</sub>	*22

NPC 14,526

FIGURE 3-3. LIBRARY-TYPE 3 FOR THE SIMPLE-GEOMETRY PROGRAM

### 3.4.2 Library 3 for Complex-Geometry Program (Fig 3-4)

A library 3 for the complex-geometry program (L-63) contains the following data files:

#### A. Control parameters (\*21)

1. Library-type identification, i.e., LIBRARY DATA + 3 (columns 2 through 16).
2.  $N_c$ , (defined in Section 2.4.1, A)
3.  $N_{s1}, N_{s2}, \dots, N_{sNc}$ , (defined in 2.4.1, A)
4.  $CT_1, CT_2, \dots, CT_N$ , coordinate type

If  $CT = 1$ , the source points are to be input in cartesian coordinates.

If  $CT = 2$ , the source points are to be input in cylindric coordinates.

5.  $CS_1, CS_2, \dots, CS_{Nc}$ , coordinate system identification number. Each of these numbers must be zero (base coordinate system) or must correspond to the COORN in the problem deck which defines the coordinate system in which the source points for the particular group was defined.

#### B. Source Data (\*22). There must be $N_c$ of these fields, one for each source group.

1.  $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_{13}$ , (defined in 3.4.1, B)
2. X, Y or  $\theta$ , Z or R, I, the x coordinate, and either the Y and Z coordinates (if  $CT = 1$  for this source group), or the  $\theta$  and R coordinates (if  $CT = 2$  for

Columns 1		60-62				
7	LIBRARY DATA (LTYPE = 3) $N_C$ $N_{S1}$ $CT_1$ $CS_1$					
7	$NS_2$	$CT_2$	$CS_2 \dots$	$NSNC$	$CTNC$ $CSNC$	
6/8	$S_1$	$S_2$	$\dots S_{13}$			
6/8	$(X_1)$	$(Y_1 \text{ or } \theta_1)$	$Z_1(R) I_1$			
.	.					
6/8	$(X_{NS1})$	$(Y_{NS1} \text{ or } \theta_{NS1})$	$Z_{NS1}(R) I_{NS1}$	*22		
6/8	$S_1$	$S_2$	$\dots S_{13}$			
6/8	$(X_1)$	$(Y_1 \text{ or } \theta_1)$	$Z_1(R) I_1$			
.	.					
6/8	$(X_{NS2})$	$(Y_{NS2} \text{ or } \theta_{NS2})$	$Z_{NS2}(R) I_{NS2}$	*22		
.	.					
6/8	$S_1$	$S_2$	$\dots S_{13}$			
6/8	$(X_1)$	$(Y_1 \text{ or } \theta_1)$	$Z_1(R) I_1$			
.	.					
6/8	$(X_{NSNC})$	$(Y_{NSNC} \text{ or } \theta_{NSNC})$	$Z_{NSNC}(R) I_{NS1}$	*22		

FIGURE 3-4. LIBRARY-TYPE 3 FOR THE COMPLEX-GEOMETRY PROGRAM

this source group), and the source intensity. One set of four numbers must be input for each source point in the source group. All source points in the source group must be in either Cartesian or cylindric coordinates, but not both.

The note above for the simple geometry program also applies here, giving the relationship between the  $S_b$ 's and I's.

### 3.5 Deletion and Listout Libraries for the Simple-Geometry Program

The two libraries described below are used with C-17 only.

#### 3.5.1 Library 4: Library Deletion List (Fig. 3-5)

The use of this library is optional, and it is used only to list those decks which are to be deleted from the libraries. The numbers listed in this library are those which appear in Columns 63 through 69 of the decks to be deleted. (The numbers must have plus signs associated with them). The alphabetic DELETE must appear in Columns 2 through 7 of the first card of this library. Fifty or less decks may be deleted by using one Library 4.

#### 3.5.2 Library 5: Deck Listout (Fig. 3-6)

The use of this library is optional, and it is used only to list those decks which are to be printed out from the library tapes. The numbers listed in this library are those which appear in Columns 63 through 69 of the decks to be printed out (the numbers must have plus signs associated with them).

Card Columns		62
1	2	
7	D E L E T E    I D <sub>1</sub> I D <sub>2</sub> . . .	
7	I D <sub>K</sub> I D <sub>K+1</sub> . . .	

**FIGURE 3-5. LIBRARY-TYPE 4 (DELETIONS) FOR SIMPLE-GEOMETRY PROGRAM ONLY**

Card Columns		62
1	2 →	
7	L P R I N T	ID <sub>1</sub> . . .
7	ID <sub>K</sub> ID <sub>K+1</sub> . . .	

**FIGURE 3-6. LIBRARY-TYPE 5 (LIBRARY LIST OUT) FOR SIMPLE-GEOMETRY PROGRAM ONLY**

The alphabetic LPRINT must appear in Columns 2-7 of the first card of this library. Fifty or less decks may be listed using one Library 5.

### 3.6 Card Identification Field for Library Decks

1. Columns 63 through 66 are left blank. (These are to contain the job number specified by the Computing Laboratory).
2. Column 67 contains the last digit in the year, i.e., 0 for 1960, 1 for 1961, etc.
3. Columns 68 and 69 contain the deck number; starts with 01 for any given set of library input.
4. Columns 70 through 72 contain card numbers; starts with 001 in any given deck.
5. Column 73 contains an L.
6. Columns 78 through 80 contain C17 or L63.

### 3.7 Problem Deck

This deck contains the program options and that data peculiar to the problem at hand, namely, the parameters required to define the problem geometry, the detector coordinates, the material numbers of the neutron reference materials to be used, and, for L-63, the coordinate systems used to define the geometry, source and detector points.

The geometry for these programs is defined by using a consistent set of x-planes to represent each region in the problem after the method set forth in Section 2.1. In this context, for



the simple geometry program, an x-plane is taken to be an x-value and, for the Cartesian-geometry option, two Y and two Z values (these five numbers are sufficient to determine a particular rectangle with respect to the assumed coordinate system), or, for the cylindric geometry option, two R values (these 3 numbers are sufficient to determine a particular circular annulus with respect to the assumed coordinate system). Thus, two adjacent x-planes, assuming linear interpolation, or circular interpolation for the spherical option in L-63, between analogous Y and Z values or R values, form a volume element, and each region is built up of these volume elements. Similar definitions hold for the complex-geometry program.

### 3.7.1 Problem Deck for the Simple-Geometry Program (Fig. 3-7)

The problem deck for the simple-geometry program (C-17) contains the following data fields:

Note: In this deck the \*6 and \*8 data files require  
7 conversion; all other files use either 6 or  
8 conversion.

#### A. Control parameters (\*6)

This file contains the following:

1. Deck identification, i.e., the alphabetic PROBLEM DATA must appear in Columns 2 through 13.
2.  $ID_2$  and  $ID_3$ , the identification of the decks of Libraries 2 and 3 to be used in this problem. These are the numbers contained in Columns 63 through 69 of these libraries.

Card Columns		62
1	2 →	
7	PROBLEM DATA + ID <sub>2</sub> + ID <sub>3</sub> + N <sub>R</sub> + N <sub>RM</sub> + U	*6
6	REGN 0 1 - M + P <sub>a</sub> + N <sub>X</sub> + $\overline{K}$ + K <sub>min</sub> $\pm X_1 \pm Y_{min}(R_1)_1 \pm Y_{max}(R_0)_1 \pm Z_{min1} \pm Z_{max1}$	
6	$\pm X_{N_X} \pm Y_{min}(R_1)N_X \pm Y_{max}(R_0)N_X + Z_{min}N_X$	*7
6	REGN N <sub>R</sub> + M + P <sub>a</sub>	*7
7	REFMAT + H <sub>1</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> . . . . + H <sub>N<sub>RM</sub></sub>	*8
6	DETECT + N <sub>D</sub> $\pm X_{D1} \pm Y_{D1} \pm Z_{D1} + \Sigma_1 - \overline{Y}_1 - \overline{Q}_1$	
6	$\pm X_{DND} \pm Y_{DND} + Z_{DND} + \overline{\Sigma}_{ND} + \overline{Y}_{ND} - \overline{Q}_{ND}$	*9

FIGURE 3-7. PROBLEM DECK FOR THE SAMPLE-GEOMETRY PROGRAM

3.  $N_R$ , the number of geometric regions defined for the problem. This includes the dummy region which must always be defined and must be the last region.
4.  $N_{RM}$ , the number of neutron calculations to be made or, equivalently, the number of neutron reference materials listed (by material number M) in the problem deck.  $N_{RM} = 0$  if no neutron calculation is to be made, and, in general,  $0 \leq N_{RM} \leq 10$ .
5. U, gamma calculation option.
  - U = 1 - differential energy spectra for an infinite media used
  - U = 2 - edge-corrected differential energy spectra used
  - U = 3 - both calculations (1 and 2) made.

#### B. Volume Parameters (\*7)

This field contains all of the parameters required to define one volume of the geometry. Each of these fields, excepting the last one (which defines the dummy region), must contain the following:

1. Region identification. The alphabetics REGN must appear in Columns 2 through 5 of the first card in a \*7 field, and Columns 6 and 7 of this card must contain a two-digit region identification number (the  $N_R$  regions must be numbered in sequential order as they appear in the deck, i.e., 01, 02, ...,  $N_R$ ).

2.  $M$ , material number. The number of the Library 1 deck which corresponds to the material for which the region is defined.
3.  $\rho$ , the density of the material  $M$  in the region ( $\text{gm/cm}^3$ ).
4.  $N_x$ , the number of x-planes used to define the region.
5.  $K$ , geometry-type parameter.  
 $K = 1$  - region is cylindric  
 $K = 2$  - region is Cartesian
6.  $K_{\min}$ , boundary uncertainty parameter (cm). The stepping-point method precludes an exact determination of the points at which the "source-detector line" intersects the region bounds. Hence, it is necessary to input a number to define the greatest allowable error in the boundary determination. Since the stepping-point method is an iterative technique, an excessively small value of  $K_{\min}$  will require a large number of iterations and, hence, will increase the machine time required to run the problem. On the other hand, too large a value for  $K_{\min}$  will result in excessive error in the boundary determination and, hence, the final results will be in error due to these uncertainties in the determination of the boundaries.

One method of determining  $K_{\min}$  is to require that it be smaller than some fraction, say 0.01, of the smallest relaxation length (either neutron or photon) of the particles in the materials of the system being considered. For example, consider a system composed of the GTR and a shield of water, aluminum, iron and Portland concrete. From Reference 8, the removal cross sections for the above are:  $0.0949 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $0.101 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $0.0788 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $0.1688 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $0.0801 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively. From Reference 14, the largest values of the photon attenuation coefficients (in each case for a photon energy of 0.25 Mev) are:  $0.225 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $0.126 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $0.302 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $0.918 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and  $0.270 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively. The largest of these numbers (the attenuation coefficient for  $E = 0.25 \text{ Mev}$  in iron) is  $0.919 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which corresponds to a relaxation length of 1.089 cm. Hence, if  $K_{\min} = .01 \times 1.089 = 0.01089 \text{ cm}$ , then the boundaries will be determined so that the error involved in determining the source-detector path length in any region will be less than 0.01 of a relaxation length for either photons or neutrons in this region.

7. The following data (in cm) must be entered for each of the  $N_x$  x-planes used to define the region:

- a.  $x_p$ , the x-plane x-coordinate

Note: the x-planes for a given region must be listed in order of increasing  $x_p$ .

- b. Either  $Y_{\min}$ ,  $Y_{\max}$ ,  $Z_{\min}$ , and  $Z_{\max}$ , the x-plane bounds for a Cartesian region (if  $K = 2$ ), or  $R_{\text{in}}$  and  $R_o$ , the x-plane bounds for a cylindric region (if  $K = 1$ ).

The last region (or dummy region) contains only Items 1, 2, and 3 above.

C. Neutron reference material numbers (\*8)

This field contains  $N_{\text{RM}}$  material numbers, each of which corresponds to a material deck containing a \*15 data field. (This field must contain the alphabetic REFMAT in Columns 2 through 7 of the first card of the field).

D. Detector and program option parameters (\*9)

This data file contains the following:

1. Field identification. The alphabetic DETECT must appear in Columns 2 through 7 of the first card of this field.
2.  $N_D$ , the number of detector points for the problem.
3. The following data are input for each of the  $N_D$  detector points:

- a.  $x_d$ ,  $y_d$ , and  $z_d$ , detector point coordinates

- b. X, the detector option

X = 1 - Spectrum and dose will be calculated.

X = 2 - Spectrum, heat, and dose will be calculated.

X = 3 - Spectrum and heat will be calculated.

c. Y, the radiation-type option

Y = 1 - Geometry print. The source-detector distance and penetration distance through all non-void materials will be printed for each source-detector pair.

Y = 2 - Gamma-ray data only will be computed.

Y = 3 - Gamma-ray and neutron data will be computed.

Y = 4 - Neutron data only will be computed.

d. Q, the source point option

Q = 1 - Data for each source point as well as data summed over each source group and over all source groups will be printed.

Q = 2 - Data summed over each source group and over all source groups will be printed.

### 3.7.2 Problem Deck for the Complex-Geometry Program (Fig. 3-8)

The problem deck for the complex geometry program (L-63) contains the following data file:

#### A. Control parameters (\*6)

This field contains the following:

1. Deck identification (as defined in 3.7.1-A)
2. ID<sub>2</sub> and ID<sub>3</sub> (as defined in 3.7.1-A)



Columns  
1

NPC 14,530

	7	PROBLEM DATA	ID <sub>2</sub>	ID <sub>3</sub>	NMR	NRM	U	CSMAX	*6
7	7	MASTER (MASTN=1)	M	NX	CT	CS	NREG		
6/8		$\rho_{K_{MIN}} X_1 (Y_{MIN}, Y_{MAX}, Z_{MIN}, Z_{MAX}); (Y_1, Z_1, Y_2, Z_2, Y_3, Z_3, Y_4, Z_4); (R_{IN}, Ro, \phi_1, \phi_2);$							
.	.	$(R_{IN1}, R_{IN2}, \phi_1, \phi_2, Ro1, Ro2); (Ro1, Ro2, \phi_1, \phi_2, R_{IN}); (R_{IN1}, R_{IN2}, \phi_1, \phi_2, Ro)$							
.	.	.							
6/8		$X_{NX} (Y_{MIN}, Y_{MAX}, Z_{MIN}, Z_{MAX}); (Y_1, Z_1, Y_2, Z_2, Y_3, Z_3, Y_4, Z_4); (R_{IN}, Ro, \phi_1, \phi_2);$							
		$(R_{IN1}, R_{IN2}, \phi_1, \phi_2, Ro1, Ro2); (Ro1, Ro2, \phi_1, \phi_2, R_{IN}); (R_{IN1}, R_{IN2}, \phi_1, \phi_2, Ro)$							*7
7	7	REGION (REGN=1)	M	NX	CT	CS	NSUB		
6/8		$\rho_{K_{MIN}} X_1$ [Corresponding values of Y,Z,R, or $\phi$ ]							
.	.	.							
6/8		$X_{NX}$ [Corresponding values of Y,Z,R, or $\phi$ ]							*7
7	7	SUBREG (SUBN=1)	M	NX	CT	CS			
6/8		$\rho_{K_{MIN}} X_1$ [Corresponding values of Y,Z,R, or $\phi$ ]							
.	.	.							
6/8		$X_{NX}$ [Corresponding values of Y,Z,R, or $\phi$ ]							*7
.	.	.							
7	7	SUBREG (SUBN=NSUB)	M	NX	CT	CS			
.	.	.							
7	7	REGION (REGN=2)	M	NX	CT	CS	NSUB		
.	.	.							
6/8		MASTER (MASTN=NMR)							*7



6/8	MASTER (MASTIN=NMR) (Mdummy) (P dummy)	*7
7	REFMAT RM <sub>1</sub> RM <sub>2</sub> . . . RM <sub>NRM</sub>	*8
7	DETECT d*m D <sub>1</sub> CT <sub>1</sub> CS <sub>1</sub> D <sub>2</sub> CT <sub>2</sub> CS <sub>2</sub> . . . D <sub>d</sub> *m CT <sub>d</sub> *m CS <sub>d</sub> *m	*9
6/8	(X <sub>1</sub> ) (θ <sub>1</sub> or Y <sub>1</sub> ) (R <sub>1</sub> or Z) $\overline{X}$ $\overline{Y}$ Q	
.		
6/8	(X <sub>D1</sub> ) (θ <sub>D1</sub> or Y <sub>D1</sub> ) (R <sub>D1</sub> or Z) $\overline{X}$ $\overline{Y}$ Q	*9
6/8	(X <sub>1</sub> ) (θ <sub>1</sub> or Y <sub>1</sub> ) (R <sub>1</sub> or Z) $\overline{X}$ $\overline{Y}$ Q	
.		
6/8	(X <sub>D2</sub> ) (θ <sub>D2</sub> or Y <sub>D2</sub> ) (R <sub>D2</sub> or Z) $\overline{X}$ $\overline{Y}$ Q	*9
.		
6/8	(X <sub>Dd</sub> *m)(θ <sub>Dd</sub> *m or Y <sub>Dd</sub> *m)(R <sub>Dd</sub> *m or Z) $\overline{X}$ $\overline{Y}$ Q	*9
6/8	SYSTEM COORN <sub>1</sub> X <sub>0</sub> Y <sub>0</sub> Z <sub>0</sub> X <sub>X</sub> Y <sub>X</sub> Z <sub>X</sub> X <sub>Y</sub> Y <sub>Y</sub> Z <sub>Y</sub>	
6/8	COORN <sub>2</sub> X <sub>0</sub> Y <sub>0</sub> Z <sub>0</sub> X <sub>X</sub> Y <sub>X</sub> Z <sub>X</sub> X <sub>Y</sub> Y <sub>Y</sub> Z <sub>Y</sub>	
.	.	
6/8	COORN <sub>CSMAX</sub> X <sub>0</sub> Y <sub>0</sub> Z <sub>0</sub> X <sub>X</sub> Y <sub>X</sub> Z <sub>X</sub> X <sub>Y</sub> Y <sub>Y</sub> Z <sub>Y</sub>	*10
	NOTE: $\sum \text{NMR} + \sum \text{NREG} + \sum \text{NSUB} \leq 500$ #M's $\leq 30$	

FIGURE 3-8. PROBLEM DECK FOR THE COMPLEX-GEOMETRY PROGRAM

3.  $N_{MR}$ , the number of master regions defined for the problem. This includes the "dummy volume" which must be listed as a master region and also must be the last master region.
4.  $N_{RM}$  (as defined in 3.7.1-A)
5.  $U$  (as defined in 3.7.1-A)
6.  $CS_{max}$ , the number of coordinate systems used to define the problem geometry (the base system is not counted).

Note: This data file requires 7 conversion.

B. Volume parameters (\*7)

This field contains all of the parameters required to define one volume of the geometry. Each of these fields excepting the last one (the dummy volume which must be listed as a master region) must contain the following:

1. The alphabetic identification

MASTER for master regions,

REGION for regions, or

SUBREG for subregions

in Columns 2 through 7 of the first card of the file.

2.  $N_R$ , the volume number, which must be preceded by a plus sign. Volumes must be numbered consecutively by type; that is, the first master region is numbered +1, the second +2, etc. Further, if some master region contains regions, the data files for

these regions must follow the data file of the master region in which they are contained, and these regions are numbered starting with +1. If some region contains subregions, the same procedure is followed, that is, the data files for the subregions follow the data file for the region and they are numbered consecutively, starting with +1.

3. M (as defined in 3.7.1-B)
4.  $N_x$  (as defined in 3.7.1-B)
5. CT, the coordinate type used to define the volume. This parameter is as defined in Section 2.3.2, or 10 b below. A recapitulation of the values for CT is:  
 CT = 0 Simple Cartesian cross section,  
 CT = 1 Complex Cartesian cross section,  
 CT = 2 Simple cylindric cross section,  
 CT = 3 Complex cylindric cross section,  
 CT = 4 Rectilinear cylindric cross section,  
 CT = 5 Combination I cylindric cross section,  
 CT = 6 Combination II cylindric cross section.
6. CS, the number of the coordinate system used to define the volume. CS must correspond to one of the COORN of problem data file \*10.
7. NREG or NSUB, the number of volumes contained in the volume being considered. If the volume is a master

region, then NREG is the number of regions contained in the master region; the subregions, if any, contained in one of these regions are not counted. If the volume is a region, then NSUB is the number of subregions contained in the volume. In any case,  $0 \leq \text{NREG} \leq 10$ , and  $0 \leq \text{NSUB} \leq 10$ . If the volume is a subregion, this item is omitted.

Note: The above items require 7 conversion and, hence, must not appear on the same card as any of the following items (which may have either 6 or 8 conversion).

8.  $\rho$ , the density of the material M for the volume ( $\text{gm}/\text{cm}^3$ ).
9.  $K_{\min}$  (as defined in 3.7.1-B)
10. The following data must be entered (in cm) for each of the  $N_x$  x-planes used to define the volumes:
  - a.  $x_p$ , the x-plane x-coordinate

Note: the x-planes for a given volume must be listed in order of increasing  $x_p$ .

- b. Set of numbers required to define an x-plane cross section. These numbers, for each case, are listed below in the order in which they are to appear in the program. Along with each set of numbers there is also shown a sketch of a typical cross section which they are to represent, the required value of CT, and the restrictions on these numbers.

Note: For all of the figures below, the positive x-direction is assumed to be out of the paper.

### Simple cartesian (CT = 0)

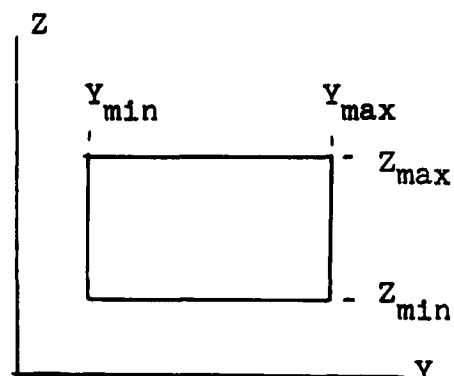
Input values for each x-plane:

$Y_{\min}, Y_{\max}, Z_{\min}, Z_{\max}$ .

Restrictions:

The defined area is a rectangle whose sides are parallel to either the y or z axis;

$Y_{\min} < Y_{\max}$ , and  $Z_{\min} < Z_{\max}$



### Complex Cartesian (CT = 1)

Input values for each x-plane:

$Y_1, Z_1, Y_2, Z_2, Y_3, Z_3,$

$Y_4, Z_4$ .

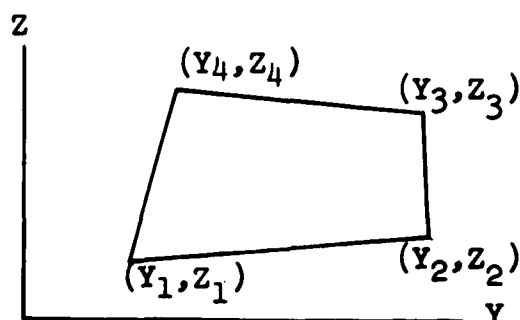
Restrictions:

(On the points  $P_i = (x_p, Y_i, Z_i)$

for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , and the sides

$\overline{P_i P_j}$  which is the side with end

points  $P_i$  and  $P_j$ )



Orientation: Neither  $\overline{P_1 P_2}$  nor  $\overline{P_3 P_4}$  is parallel to the z axis

Neither  $\overline{P_1 P_4}$  nor  $\overline{P_2 P_3}$  is parallel to the y axis

$(Z_1 Z_2)_{\min} < (Z_3 Z_4)_{\min}$

$(Y_1 Y_4)_{\min} < (Y_2 Y_3)_{\min}$

Connectivity:  $P_1$  is adjacent to  $P_2$  and  $P_4$  in the sense shown in the figure above.

Convexity: All internal angles must be less than  $180^\circ$ .

Note: For all of the cylindric regions defined below, the following restrictions apply:

1. The cylinder must be coaxial with the  $x$  axis of the coordinate system in which it is defined.
2. All angles are to be measured in degrees and

$$0^\circ \leq \theta_1 \leq \theta_2 \leq 360^\circ$$

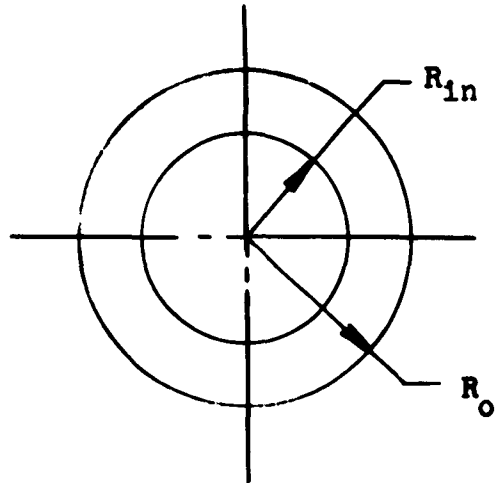
Simple cylinder (CT = 2)

Input values for each x-plane:

$$R_{in}, R_o.$$

Restriction:

$$R_{in} \leq R_o.$$



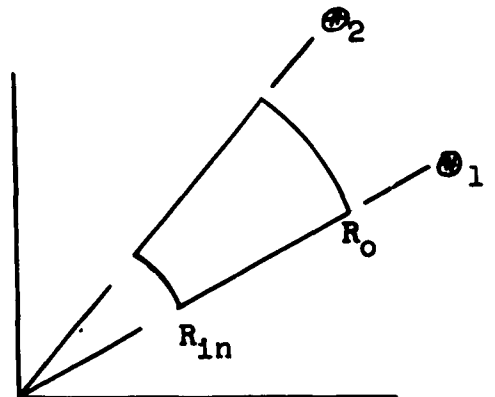
Complex cylinder (CT = 3)

Input values for each x-plane:

$$R_{in}, R_o, \theta_1, \theta_2.$$

Restriction:

$$R_{in} \leq R_o.$$



Rectilinear cylinder (CT = 4)

Input values for each x-plane:

$$R_{1n1}, R_{1n2}, \odot_1,$$

$$\odot_2, R_{01}, R_{02}.$$

Restrictions:

$$R_{1n1} \leq R_{01} \quad i = 1, 2$$

Combination I (CT = 5)

Input values for each x-plane:

$$R_{01}, R_{02}, \odot_1, \odot_2,$$

$$R_{1n}.$$

Restrictions:

$$R_{1n} \leq R_{01}$$

$$R_{1n} \leq R_{02}$$

Combination II (CT = 6)

Input values for each x-plane:

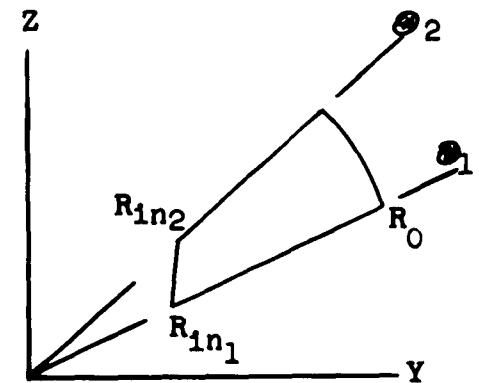
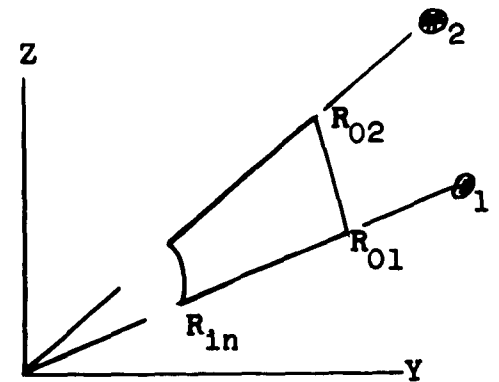
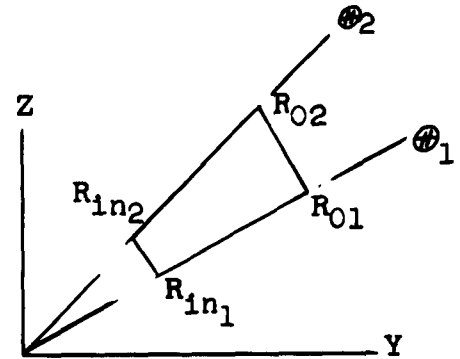
$$R_{1n1}, R_{1n2}, \odot_1, \odot_2,$$

$$R_0.$$

Restrictions:

$$R_{1n1} \leq R_0$$

$$R_{1n2} \leq R_0$$



If CT is preceded by a plus sign, the program will use linear interpolation between x-planes, and cylinders and rectangular pyramids will be generated.

If CT is preceded by a minus sign, the program will generate portions of spheres with the cross sections above.

B'. Volume parameters for the dummy volume (\*7)

The last volume defined for a problem must be the dummy volume, the data field for this volume must contain

1. Alphabetic identification, MASTER, in Columns 2 through 7
2. The volume number which must be  $N_{MR}$  (see A,3 above)
3. M, (defined in 3.7.1-B)
4.  $\rho$ , (defined in B,8 above)

The parameters above are all that is required to define the dummy volume, but it should be noted that, while 7 conversion is required for the first card of other volume data file, 6 or 8 conversion is required for the dummy volume.

C. Neutron reference material numbers (\*8)

This data file is the same as the one for the simple-geometry program (3.7.1-C).

D. Detector and program option parameters (\*9)

This data file contains the following:

1. Alphabetic identification, DETECT, in Columns 2 through 7 of the first card.
2.  $d_m^*$ , the number of detector groups
3.  $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_m^*$ , the number of detector points in each detector group.



4.  $CT_1, CT_2, \dots, CT_{d_m}$ , the type of coordinate used to define the detectors of the various groups, i.e.,  
 $CT = 1$ , Cartesian coordinates  
 $CT = 2$ , cylindric coordinates
5.  $CS_1, CS_2, \dots, CS_{d_m}$ , the coordinate system used to define the detectors of the various groups; each  $CS \neq 0$  must correspond to some COORN of data file \*10 below.

Note: The above listed parameters compose the first \*9 data file in a problem and this file requires 7 conversion. In addition to this file,  $d_m$  additional data files are required per problem; these files require 6 or 8 conversion and contain the following for each detector:

1. Detector coordinates (in cm):  
 $x, y, z$  if  $CT = 1$ , or  
 $x, \theta, R$  if  $CT = 2$ .
2. Program option parameters  $X, Y$ , and  $Q$   
(as defined in 3.7.1-D)

E. Coordinate system parameters (\*10)

This data file requires 6 or 8 conversion, and contains the following parameters:

1. Alphabetic identification, SYSTEM, in Columns 2 through 7 of the first card of the file)
2. The following data must be input for each of the coordinate systems (except the base system, i.e.,  $CS = 0$ ) used to define source points, detectors, or volumes.

- a. COORN, coordinate system number
- b.  $X_o, Y_o, Z_o$ , coordinates of the origin of the system (in cm) in terms of the base system.
- c.  $X_x, Y_x, Z_x$ , coordinates of a point on the +x axis of the system 10 cm from the origin in terms of the base system.
- d.  $X_y, Y_y, Z_y$ , coordinates of a point on the +y axis of the system 10 cm from the origin in terms of the base system.

### 3.8 Card Identification Field for Problem Decks

- 1. Columns 63 through 66 are left blank. (These are to contain the Computing Lab job number as specified by the Computing Lab.)
- 2. Columns 67 and 68 contain the problem deck number, beginning with 01 for any given set of problems.
- 3. Columns 69 through 72 contain the card number, starting with 0001 for any given problem deck.
- 4. Column 73 contains the last digit of the year, i.e., 0 for 1960, 1 for 1961, etc.
- 5. Columns 78 through 80 contain C17 or L63.

APPENDIX A

NOMENCLATURE AND SYMBOLISM FOR GEOMETRY  
ROUTINE FLOW DIAGRAMS

A-1 Vector Notation and Logic Symbolism

Vector Notation

1. All vectors are (3x1) column vectors except  $\bar{A}_x$ ,  $\bar{A}_y$ , and  $\bar{A}_z$  which are (1x3) row vectors.
2. All primed vectors are in terms of the base coordinate system; unprimed vectors are related in the coordinate system of the volume being tested.
3. For two vectors:  $\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} x_a \\ y_a \\ z_a \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} x_b \\ y_b \\ z_b \end{bmatrix}$ ,

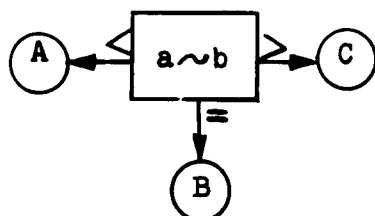
$$|\bar{A}-\bar{B}| = \sqrt{(x_a-x_b)^2 + (y_a-y_b)^2 + (z_a-z_b)^2}$$

$$\bar{A} \times \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} y_a z_b - y_b z_a \\ z_a x_b - z_b x_a \\ x_a y_b - x_b y_a \end{bmatrix}$$

Logic Symbolism

1.  $\longrightarrow$  is read as "is replaced by", i.e.,  $a \longrightarrow b$  is read as "a is replaced by b."
2. Branching relationship is defined as in the figure

below:



If  $a < b$ , the program goes to block A  
 $a = b$ , the program goes to block B  
 $a > b$ , the program goes to block C

## A-2 Test Function and Nomenclature for the Simple-Geometry Routine

### Test Function

The element test function  $\Psi$  used in this routine is a linear interpolation on one variable. This function, for the argument  $R_o$ , has the form

$$\Psi(R_o) = R_{o,n-1} + \{R_{o,n} - R_{o,n-1}\} \frac{x_p - x_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} \quad (A-1)$$

where  $x_n$  and  $R_{o,n}$ , and  $x_{n-1}$  and  $R_{o,n-1}$  are the x-value and outer radius associated with the  $n^{\text{th}}$  x-plane, and the  $n-1^{\text{st}}$  x-plane, respectively.

The function  $\Psi$  for arguments  $R_{in}$ ,  $Y_{min}$ ,  $Y_{max}$ ,  $Z_{min}$ ,  $Z_{max}$  is similar to Equation A-1 with the exception that the new argument is substituted for  $R_o$ .

### Nomenclature

B is gamma differential energy spectra control number

C is index: C = 0, volume search: determination of volume in which P lies

C = 1, element search: determination of element in which P lies

C = 2, boundary search: determination of boundary intercept B' for the volume

D is source-detector distance

d is subscript - refers to detector or detector-side boundary of a volume

d is index of detector point in set

f is index: f = 0, stepping point is on an x-plane

f = 1, stepping point is not on an x-plane

f = 2, stepping point is in base material

$i$  is index of non-void segments such that  $M_i \neq M_{i-1}$ , numbered so that the closest non-void segment to the source point has  $i = 1$ .

$\bar{K}$  is geometry type number:  $\bar{K} = 0$ , cylindric  
 $\bar{K} = 1$ , Cartesian

$K$  is stepping-point increment

$\bar{L}$  is direction cosine vector for  $P$

$l_1, l_2, l_3$  are components of  $\bar{L}$ , and  $P$  direction cosines for the  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  directions, respectively.

$M$  is material number ( $M = 0$  is void)

$m$  is reference material number (listed in \*8 data file)

$m$  is subscript for maximum

$N$  is volume number (input data)

$N_{RM}$  is number of reference materials (see Sec. 3.1.7-A4)

$n$  is index of  $x$ -planes of a volume ( $n = 1$  denotes  $x$ -plane with smallest  $x$  value)

$P$  is stepping point

$\bar{P}$  is coordinates of stepping point

$R_{1n}, R_0$  are  $x$ -plane bounds

$r$  is coordinate, cylindric geometry ( $r^2 = y^2 + z^2$ )

$\bar{S}$  is source-point coordinates

$s$  is subscript - refers to source point or source-side boundary of a volume

$\omega$  is index of source point in set

$s^*$  is index of source set in group

$T_1$  is accumulated source-to- $i^{th}$ -boundary-intercept distance

$t$  is void thickness between stepping point and last completed segment

U is gamma calculation option (Sec. 3.1.7-A5)

V is reference material counter

W is segment length

Y,Z are x-plane bounds (Fig. 2-1)

x,y,z are Cartesian coordinates and vector elements

$\rho$  is material density

$\Psi$  is element test function

A-3 Test Functions and Nomenclature for the Complex-Geometry Routine

Test Functions

1. For cylindric and rectilinear volumes: The element test functions used in this routine are linear interpolation formulae.  $\Psi$  represents an interpolation on one variable, and  $\Xi$  represents an interpolation on two variables. These formulae are shown below for representative arguments.

$$\Psi(Y_i) = Y_{i,\alpha} + \{Y_{i,\beta} - Y_{i,\alpha}\} \frac{x_p - x_{\alpha}}{x_{\beta} - x_{\alpha}}$$

$$\Xi_{1,2}(\alpha; Y, Z) = Y_{i,\alpha} + \{Y_{2,\alpha} - Y_{1,\alpha}\} \frac{\bar{z}_p - \bar{z}_{1,\alpha}}{\bar{z}_{2,\alpha} - \bar{z}_{1,\alpha}}$$

2. For spherical volumes: The element test functions used in this routine represent a second order interpolation. The functions for a typical argument (representing  $R_o$ ) are:

$$R_o = \sqrt{\frac{(R_{o,\alpha}^2 + x_{\alpha}^2)(x_{\beta} - x_p) - (R_{o,\beta}^2 + x_{\beta}^2)(x_{\alpha} - x_p) - x_p^2}{x_{\beta} - x_{\alpha}}}$$

### Nomenclature

A is coordinate transformation matrix (see Fig. 2-4 for elements of A)

$\bar{B}$  is coordinates of the boundary intercept being found

$\bar{B}_s$  is coordinates of the source-side boundary intercept of the volume being considered

$\bar{B}_{dq}$  is coordinates of the detector-side boundary intercept of the volume containing the volume being considered

C is index: C = 0, volume search (determination of volume in which P lies)

C = 1, element search (determination of element in which P lies)

C = 2, boundary search (determination of boundary intercept of the volume)

CS is coordinate system identification number (CS = 0 denotes the base coordinate system) input data

CT = 0, Simple Cartesian  
1, Complex Cartesian  
2, Simple cylinder  
3, Complex cylinder  
4, Complex-rectilinear cylinder  
5, Combination I cylinder  
6, Combination II cylinder

D is source-detector distance

$\bar{D}$  is coordinates of detector point (input data)

d(as subscript) refers to detector or detector-side boundary of a volume

d is index of detector point in set

d\* is index of detector set in group

E is element

f is index: f = -1, P was in the base material but found a point in a defined volume

- $f = 0$ , P not known to be in the base material  
 $f = 1$ , P is in the base material,  $l_1 \neq 0$ ,  $\phi(\bar{P}^*)$  being found  
 $f = 2$ , P is in the base material,  $l_1 = 0$ ,  $\phi(\bar{P}^*)$  being found  
 $f = 3$ , P is in the base material,  $l_1 = 0$ ,  $\phi(\bar{P}^{**})$  being found  
 $f = 4$ , P is in the base material,  $l_1 \neq 0$ ,  $\phi(\bar{P})$  being found  
 $f = 5$ , P is in the base material,  $l_1 = 0$ , either  $\phi \not\propto \bar{P}^{**}$  or  $\phi^* \not\propto \bar{P}^*$   
 (  $\not\propto$  means "does not correspond to")  
 $f = 6$ , P is in the base material,  $l_1 \neq 0$ , either  $\phi \not\propto \bar{P}$  or  $\phi^* \not\propto \bar{P}^*$

g is index:  $g = 0$ , P is not known to be on an x-plane

$g = 1$ , P is on an x-plane

i is index of non-void segments such that  $M_i \neq M_{i-1}$ , numbered so that the closest non-void segment of the source point has  $i = 1$ .

j is index:  $j = 0$ , no volume imbedded in the base material impinges upon the source-detector line

$j = 1$ , some volume imbedded in the base material impinges upon the source-detector line

K is stepping point increment

$\bar{L}$  is direction cosine vector for P

$l_1, l_2, l_3$  are components of  $\bar{L}$ , and P direction cosines for the x, y, and z directions, respectively

M is material number ( $M = 0$  is void)

m is subscript for maximum

N is volume number (input data)



$n$  is index of x-planes of a volume ( $n = 1$  denotes x-plane with smallest  $x$  value)

$\bar{O}$  is coordinates of the origin of a coordinate system in terms of the base coordinate system (input data)

$P$  is stepping point

$\bar{P}$  is coordinates of stepping point

$\bar{P}^*-\bar{P}^{**}$  is points used in determining whether the source-detector line passes through a subvolume

$q$  is volume type:  $q = 0$ , master region  
 $q = 1$ , region  
 $q = 2$ , subregion

$R_r$  is element test function (spherical option)

$R_{in}, R_o$  are x-plane bounds (Fig. 2-1)

$r$  is coordinate, cylindric geometry ( $r^2 = y^2 + z^2$ )

$S$  is source-point coordinates

$s$  (as subscript) refers to source point or source-side boundary of a volume

$s$  is index of source point in set

$s^*$  is index of source set in group

$T$  is accumulated source-to-boundary intercept distance

$t$  is material thickness (along source-detector line)

$u$  is test parameter:  $u = y_p, CT < 2$   
 $u = r_p, CT > 1$

$u_1, u_2$  are element test parameters

$U_1^*, U_2^*$  are envelope test parameters

$v$  is test parameter:  $v = z_p, CT < 2$   
 $v = \tan^{-1} z_p/y_p, CT > 1$

$v_1, v_2$  are element test parameters  
 $V_1^*, V_2^*$  are envelope test parameters  
 $W$  is segment length  
 $x^*$  is element test function (spherical option)  
 $Y, Z$  are x-plane bounds (Fig. 2-1)  
 $x, y, z$  are Cartesian coordinates, and vector elements  
 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, N$  are x-plane numbers  
 $\nabla$  is x-plane test function  
 $\Delta$  is containing-volume test function;  $\Delta_q$  is the portion of source-detector line bounded by the source point and the detector-side boundary intercept of the containing volume ( $\Delta^* \approx D$ )  
 $\epsilon$  is index:  $\epsilon = 0$ , element test function being computed for  $x_{oc}$   
 $\epsilon = 1$ , element test function being computed for  $x_p$   
 $\theta$  is coordinate, cylindric geometry:  $\theta = \tan^{-1} z/y$   
 $\omega$  is index:  $\omega = 0$ ,  $|\bar{B} - \bar{S}| < \Delta_q$   
 $\omega = 1$ ,  $|\bar{B} - \bar{S}| \geq \Delta_q$   
 $\equiv$  is element test function  
 $\oplus$  is x-plane bounds (Fig. 2-1)  
 $\rho$  is material density  
 $\phi$  is index:

Cylindric Geometry

Cartesian Geometry

Working on Y or r:

$\phi_1 = 0$ , $\min(R_{1n}) \leq r_p \leq \max(R_o)$	$\min(Y) \leq y_p \leq \max(Y)$
$\phi_1 = 1$ , $r_p < \min(R_{1n})$	$y_p < \min(Y)$
$\phi_2 = 2$ , $r_p > \max(R_o)$	$y_p > \max(Y)$

Working on Z or  $\theta$ :

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \emptyset_2 = 0, \min(\odot_1) \leq \theta_p \leq \max(\odot_2) & & \min(Z) \leq z_p \leq \max(Z) \\
 \emptyset_2 = 1, & \theta_p < \min(R_{1n}) & z_p < \min(Z) \\
 \emptyset_2 = 2, & \theta_p > \max(R_o) & z_p > \max(Z)
 \end{array}$$

## APPENDIX B

### NEUTRON FLUX-TO-HEAT CONVERSION FACTORS

The neutron flux-to-heat conversion factors used for these programs must be the heat generated per incident neutron in a material of unit density, and, hence, these factors will have units of Joules-cm<sup>2</sup>/gm.

The heat source due to neutron reactions with nuclei of the target material may be grouped according to the manner in which heat is assumed to be generated by the various reactions. For these programs it is necessary to consider two modes of heat generation, namely, heat generated by secondary (or induced) gamma radiation and heat generated by all other reactions or portions of reactions. (As an example of this grouping, consider the inelastic scattering of neutrons. It is assumed that the recoil energy of the scattering nucleus is dissipated as heat by the second mode and the de-excitation photons generate heat by the first mode.)

The heating rates due to secondary-gamma radiation cannot be computed directly. Using these programs, rather, it is necessary first to determine the neutron flux at a representative number of points in the system and, considering all possible sources of secondary photons, convert these neutrons into secondary-gamma-ray sources using the methods of Reference 1. One may then use these sources together with one of these programs to compute the heat generation rate due to this phenomenon.

The heat generation rate in a given material due to the second mode may be caused by any one or all of the following reactions:

- elastic scattering,
- charged-particle reactions (usually (n,p) or (n, $\alpha$ ),
- particle emission from the decay of activated residual nuclei (usually  $\beta^+$  or  $\beta^-$ ),
- inelastic scattering, and
- (n,2n) reaction.

The flux-to-heat conversion factor per incident neutron, as required for the programs, is given by

$$\mathcal{S}^H = \bar{E} \bar{\Sigma},$$

where

$\bar{\Sigma}$  is the group-averaged neutron cross section for the reaction (in  $\text{cm}^2/\text{gm}$ ), and

$\bar{E}$  is the average energy dissipated as heat per reaction (in Joules).

For the charged-particle reactions (from Ref. 9),

$$\bar{E} = E_n + Q - \mathcal{E}$$

where  $E_n$  is the initial neutron energy,

$Q$  is the  $Q$  value of the reaction, and

$\mathcal{E}$  is the energy given off as secondary photons.

The heat generation rates due to elastic and inelastic scattering and the (n,2n) reaction are derived in the following sections.

## B-1 Elastic Scattering

The average energy loss per elastic scatter,  $\bar{E}$ , as derived in Reference 9, is for isotropic scattering in the center-of-mass coordinate system. This assumption of isotropic elastic scattering is not valid for high neutron energies or for materials of medium- to high mass numbers. Hence, a more exact determination of the average energy loss  $\bar{E}$  is required in order to predict heating rates due to fast neutrons.

The derivation of  $\bar{E}$  is given in Section 1.2.1 of Reference 9; from this derivation,  $\bar{E}$  is given by

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\int_{\xi}^{E_1} E p(E) dE}{\int_{\xi}^{E_1} p(E) dE} \quad (B-1)$$

where  $E_1$  is the initial neutron energy,

$\xi = 2A/(A+1)^2$  (where  $A$  = atomic weight), and

$p(E)$  is the energy-loss distribution of the degraded neutrons.

The energy of the nucleus after collision is related to the scattering angle,  $\theta$ , by

$$E = E_1 \xi (1 - \cos \theta) \quad (B-2)$$

Hence, the angular distribution of the scattered neutrons may be used in the moments equation to replace  $p(E)$ ; or, since  $\bar{E}$  is the quotient of two moments,  $p(E)$  may be related to the angular distribution of the neutron scattering cross section. Certain of these distributions for various neutron energies and target materials are given in Reference 15.

The equation for  $\bar{E}$  (Eq. B-1) may be rewritten in terms of the scattering angle  $\Theta$  and the elastic scattering cross section  $\sigma(E_1, \Theta)$  as:

$$\bar{E} = \left[ \frac{\int_0^\pi (1 - \cos \Theta) \sigma(E_1, \Theta) d(\cos \Theta)}{\int_0^\pi \sigma(E_1, \Theta) d(\cos \Theta)} \right] E,$$

or

$$\bar{E} = \left[ 1 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 Z \sigma(E_1, Z) dZ}{\int_{-1}^1 \sigma(E_1, Z) dZ} \right] E,$$

where  $Z = \cos \Theta$ .

The cross sections of Reference 8 were plotted against  $Z$  and Equation B-3 was used to evaluate  $\bar{E}$  from this data. For the elements of lithium, zirconium, tantalum and bismuth, the integral was evaluated numerically using Legendre-Gaussian quadrature. The results are shown in Figure B-1.

Reference 16 is a compendium of cross sections for iron, silicon, aluminum, and oxygen. Among other things, this report lists coefficients for Legendre expansions of the scattering cross sections; these expansions are of the form:

$$\sigma(E_1, \Theta) = \frac{\sigma(E_1)}{4\pi} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1) f_L(E_1) P_L(\cos \Theta),$$

with  $f_L$  defined by

$$f_L = \frac{2\pi}{\sigma(E_1)} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(E_1, \Theta) P_L(\cos \Theta) d(\cos \Theta).$$

By definition,  $f_0(E_1) = 1$  so that

$$\sigma(E_1) = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(E_1, \Theta) d(\cos \Theta),$$

and

$$f_1(E_1) = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \sigma(E_1, \Theta) \cos \Theta d(\cos \Theta)}{\int_{-1}^1 \sigma(E_1, \Theta) d(\cos \Theta)}.$$

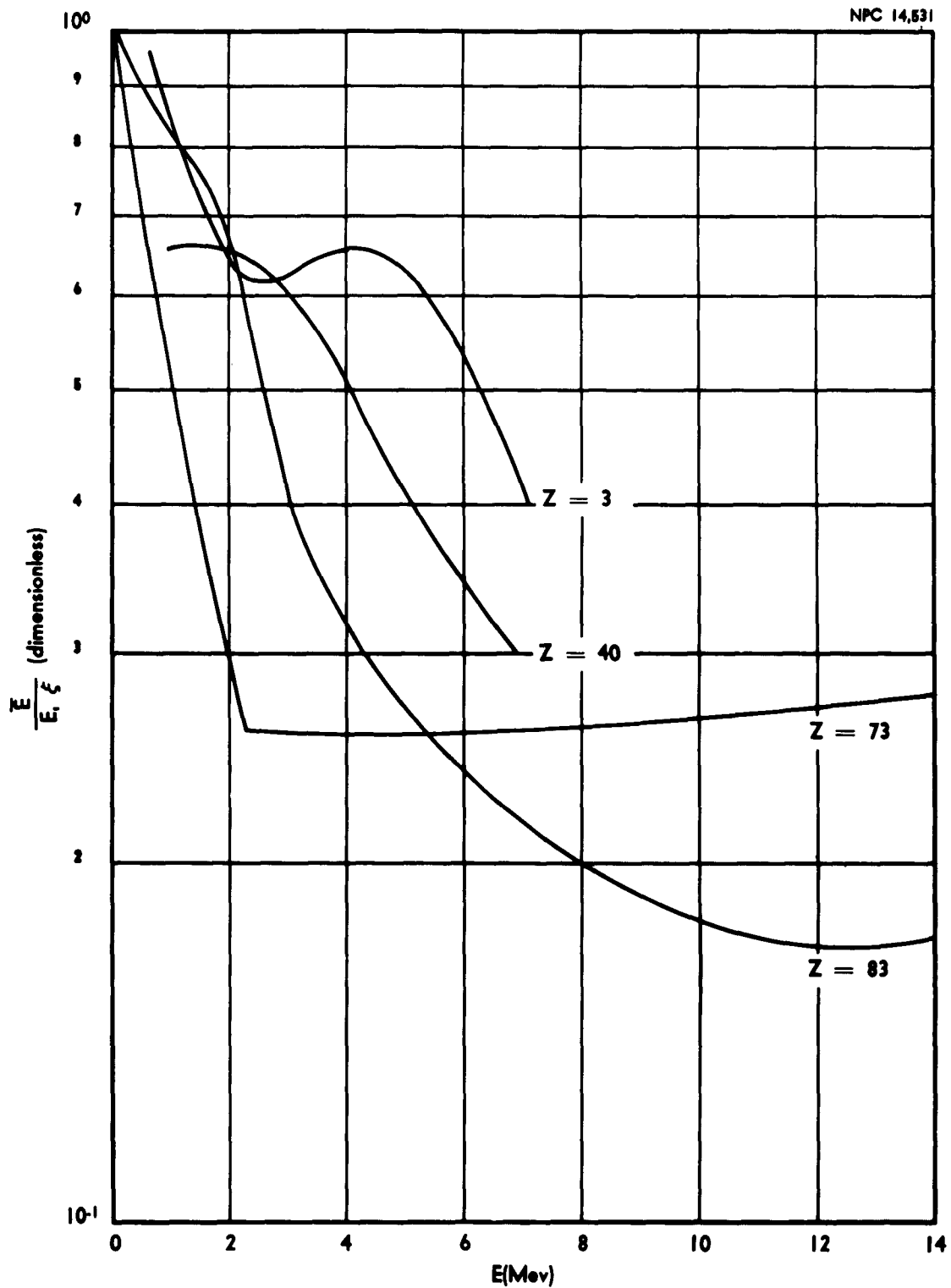


FIGURE B-1. AVERAGE NEUTRON ENERGY LOSS FOR VARIOUS  $Z$  NUMBERS



This is the integral term of Equation B-3 where

$$h = \frac{\bar{E}}{E_i} = 1 - f_i(E_i).$$

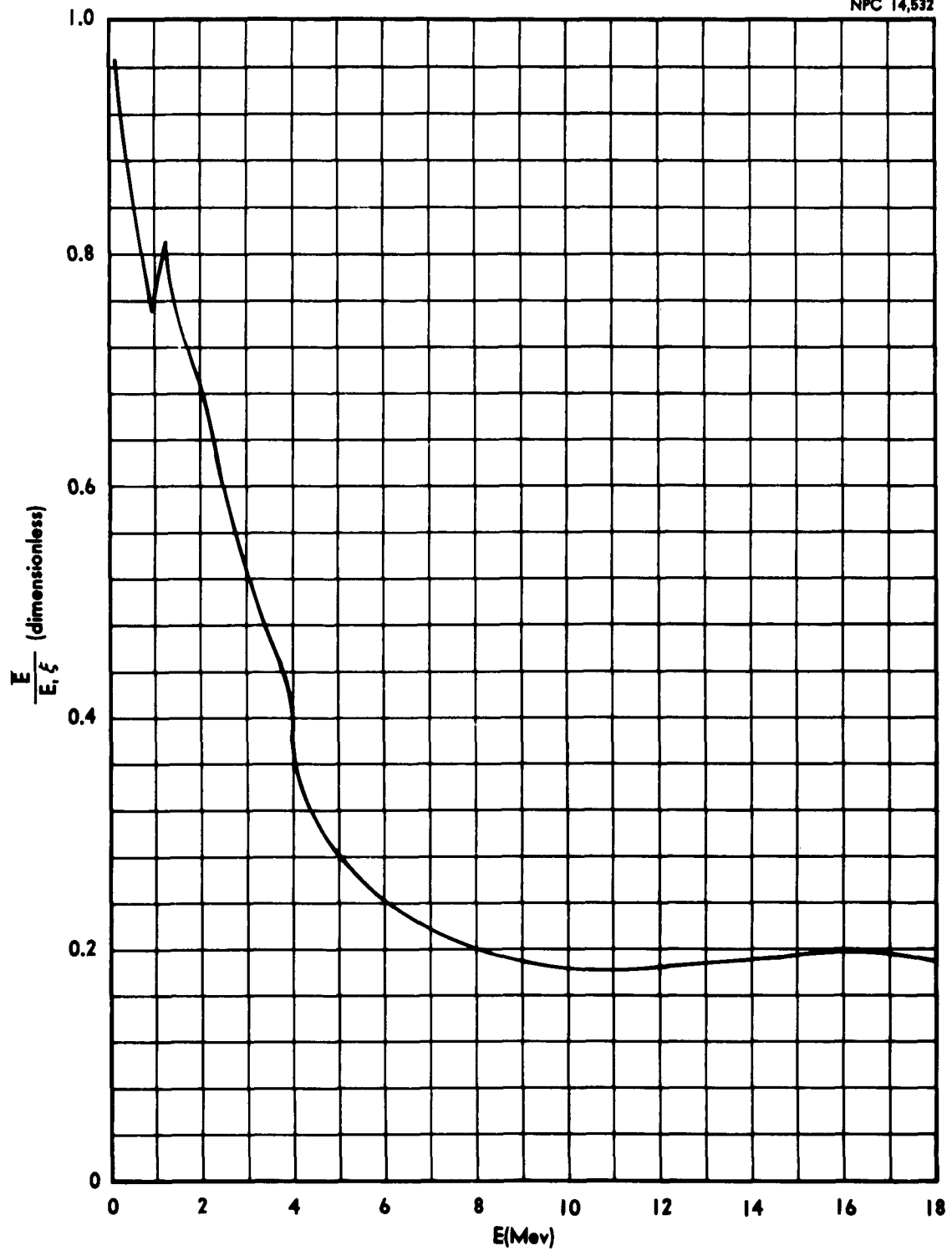
Values of  $h$  for iron, aluminum, and oxygen, computed from data in Reference 16, are shown in Figures B-2 through B-4.

The computed values for  $h$  show that the actual heating rates due to elastic scattering may be down by a factor of 10 from those computed assuming isotropic scattering, and, further, the effect is most noticeable at high energy and Z number, as expected from the cross sections.

## B-2 Inelastic Scattering and the (n,2n) Reaction

The kinetic energy transfer to the residual nucleus during an (n,n') or (n,2n) reaction is derived from energy and momentum conservation. The final expressions are in terms of the initial neutron energy and either the excitation energy of the residual nucleus or the degraded neutron energies. The expressions in terms of initial neutron energy and excitation energy should be used in all possible cases, i.e., whenever the energies of the resulting photons are known. If the excitation energy is not known, it must be approximated, and this is done by approximating the energies of degraded neutrons (Sec. B-2.3) and finding the recoil energy from an application of the conservation of energy.

Section B-2.4 shows that for the energy range of interest, the excitation energy (and also mass) is essentially the same in both the laboratory and center-of-mass coordinate systems.

**FIGURE B-2. AVERAGE NEUTRON ENERGY LOSS IN IRON**

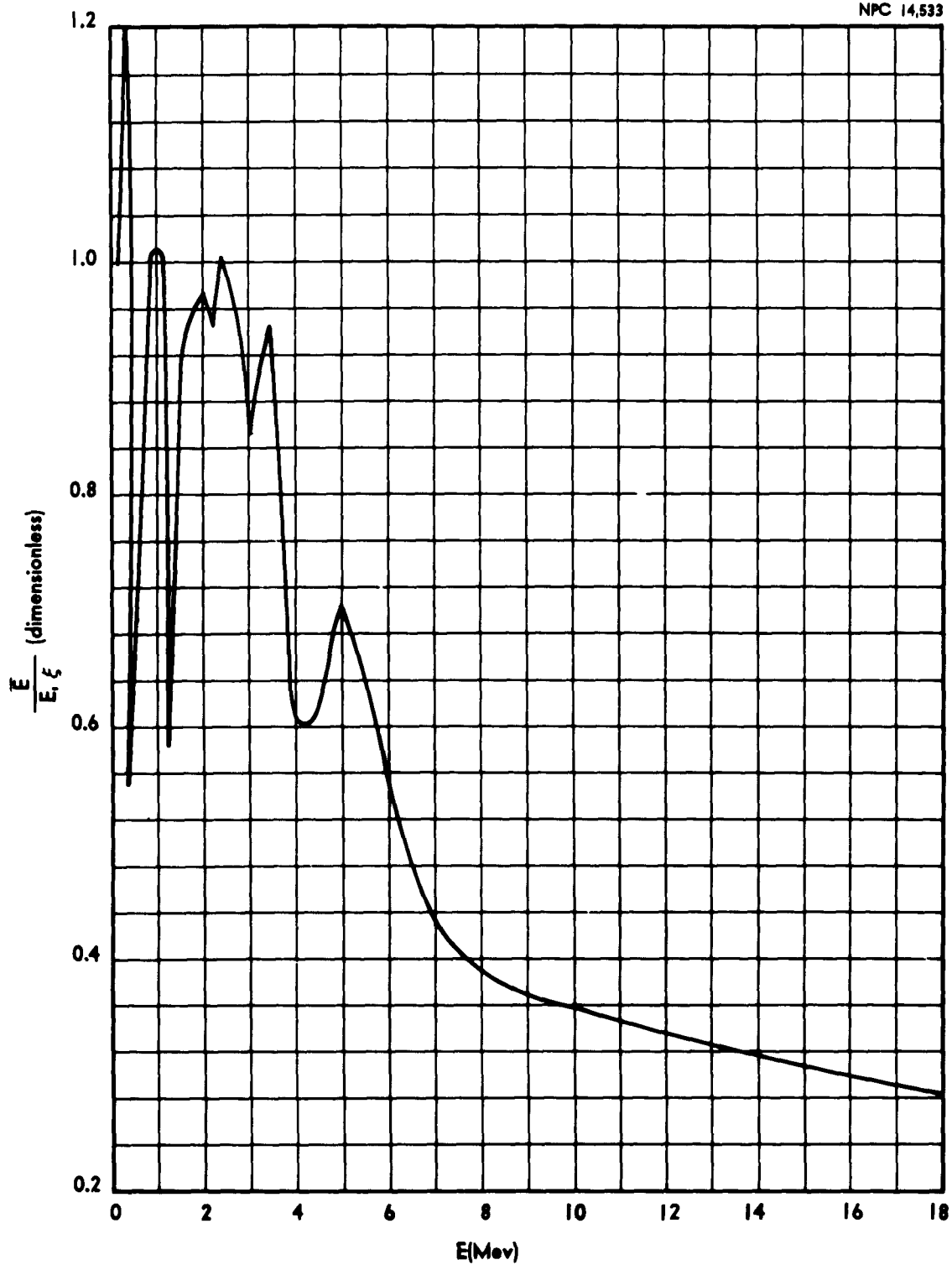
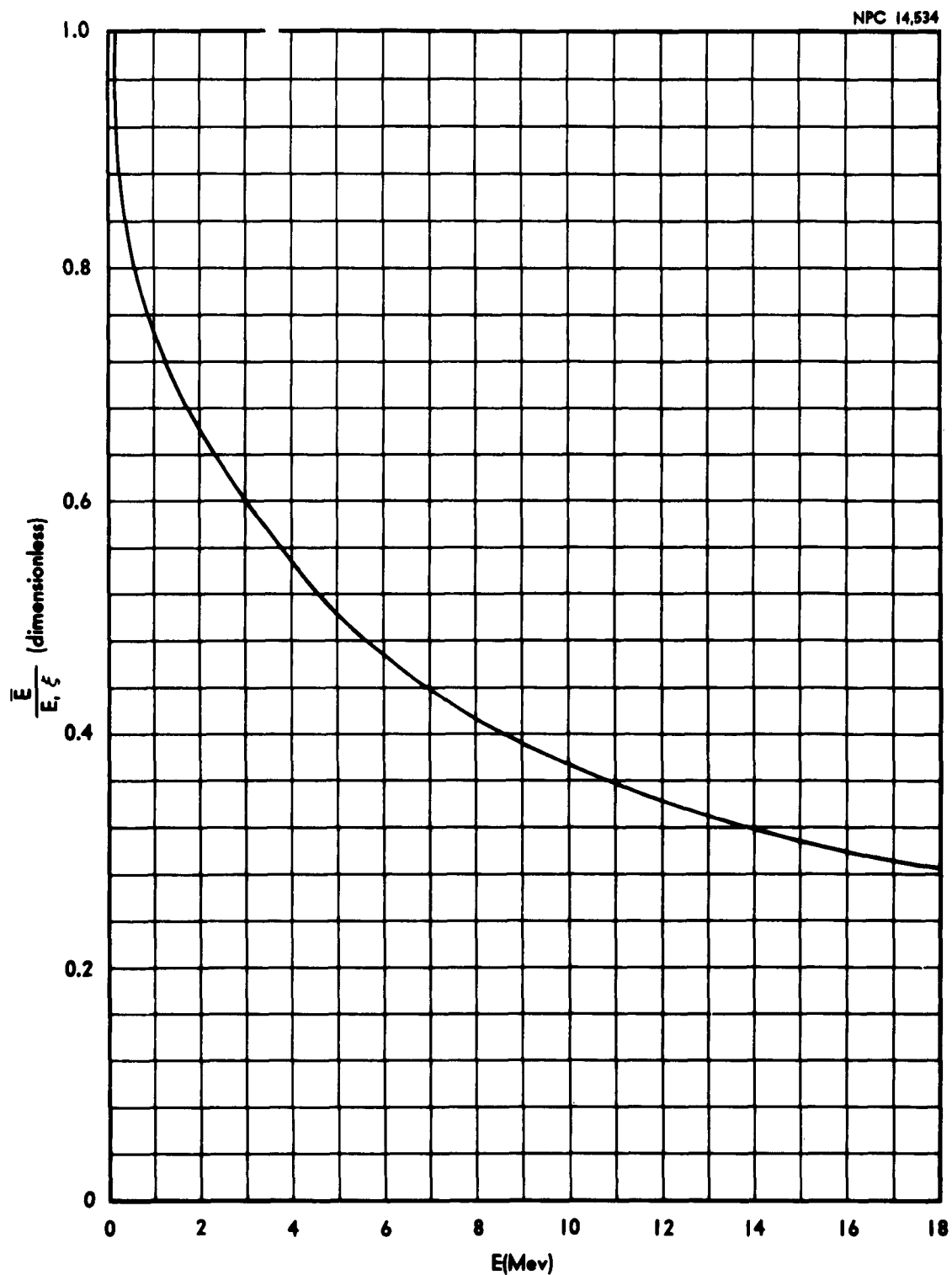


FIGURE B-3. AVERAGE NEUTRON ENERGY LOSS IN OXYGEN



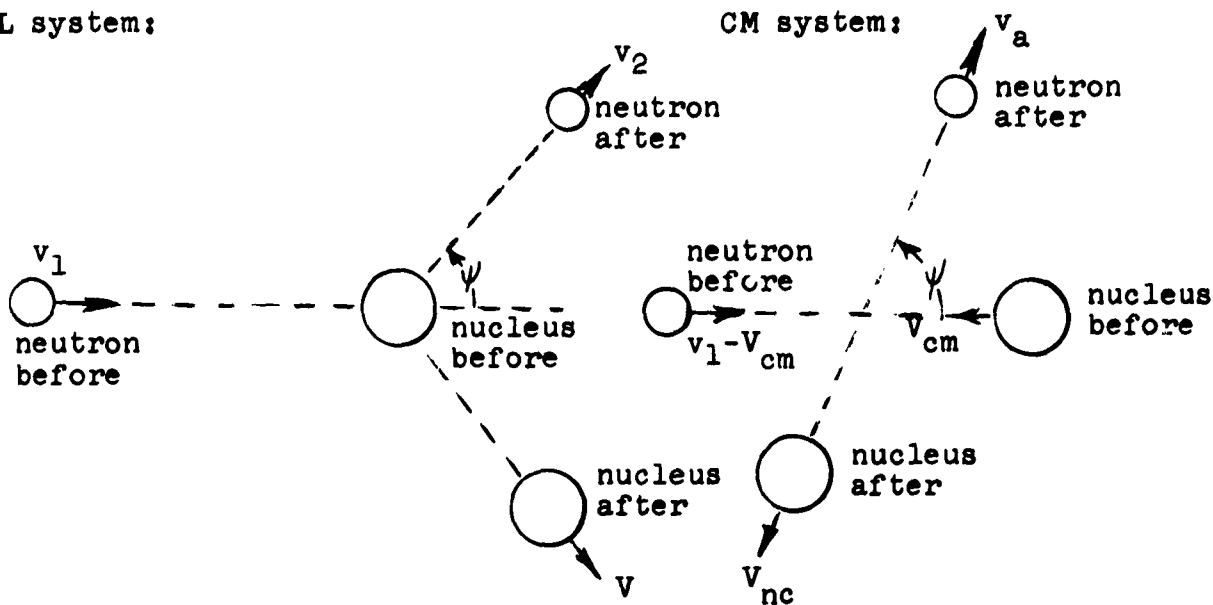
**FIGURE B-4. AVERAGE NEUTRON ENERGY LOSS IN ALUMINUM**

### B-2.1 The (n,n') Reaction

Consider the neutron-nucleus system shown in the sketch.

L system:

CM system:



From conservation of energy and momentum in the CM system,

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_1 - v_{cm})^2 + \frac{1}{2} M v_{cm}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2 + \frac{1}{2} M v_{nc}^2 + E, \quad \text{and} \quad m v_a = M v_{nc}, \quad (\text{B-4})$$

where  $m$  is the mass of the neutron,

$M$  is the mass of the nucleus,

$E$  is the excitation energy left with the nucleus, and

the  $\psi$ 's are as shown in the sketch.

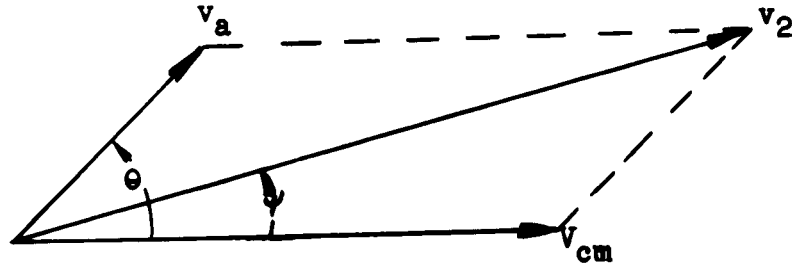
The momentum of the neutron before the reaction, as measured in the L system, must be equal to the momentum of the CM system as measured in the L system; hence,

$$m v_1 = (M + m) v_{cm}.$$

The velocities  $v_2$  and  $v_a$  are related by the cosine law:

$$v_2^2 = v_{cm}^2 + v_a^2 + 2 v_a v_{cm} \cos \theta. \quad (B-6)$$

This relationship is shown in the sketch below, which is a superposition of significant portions of the L and CM diagrams sketched above.



Solving Equations B-4, B-5, and B-6 for  $v_2$  in terms of  $v_1$  gives

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 \left\{ 1 - f - \frac{E}{E_0} \cdot \frac{A}{A+1} + f \sqrt{1 - \frac{A+1}{A} \frac{E}{E_0}} \cos \theta \right\}, \quad (B-7)$$

for  $E_0 \equiv \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$ ,

$A \equiv \frac{M}{m}$ , and

$$f \equiv \frac{2A}{(A+1)^2}$$

Energy is conserved in the L system and, therefore,

$$E_0 = E' + E_K + \mathcal{E}, \quad (B-8)$$

for

$$E' \equiv \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2,$$

$$E_K \equiv \frac{1}{2} M v^2,$$

And from Equations B-7 and B-8,

$$E_K = E_0 \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{A+1}{A} \frac{E}{E_0}} \cos \theta \right\} - \frac{E}{A+1} \quad (B-9)$$

From Equation B-9,

$$\frac{d\theta}{dE_K} = \frac{\csc \theta}{E_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{A+1}{A} \frac{E}{E_0}}}$$

Also, for constant  $E_0$  and  $E$ ,

$$\delta_1 \equiv E_{K \min} = E_0 \left\{ (1 - \eta) - \frac{E}{A+1} \right\}, \text{ and}$$

$$\delta_2 \equiv E_{K \max} = E_{K \min} + 2 E_0 \eta,$$

for 
$$\eta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{A+1}{A} \frac{E}{E_0}}.$$

The average value of  $E_K$  is taken to be

$$\bar{E}_K \equiv \frac{\int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_1+\delta_2} p(\theta) \frac{d\theta}{dE_K} E_K \sin \theta dE_K}{\int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_1+\delta_2} p(\theta) \frac{d\theta}{dE_K} \sin \theta dE_K}$$

where  $p(\theta)$  is the angular scattering probability function or, equivalently (for this purpose), the angular dependent cross section.

If isotropic scattering in the center-of-mass system is assumed,

$$\bar{E}_K = \frac{\int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_1+\delta_2} E dE}{\int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_1+\delta_2} dE} = \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2,$$

or

$$\bar{E}_K = E_0 \left\{ 1 - \frac{E}{A+1} \right\}, \quad (B-10a)$$

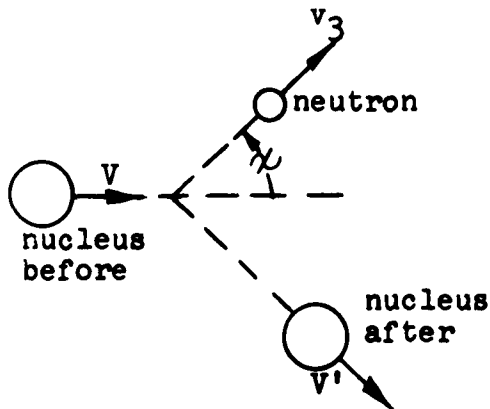
or, in terms of  $E_0$  and  $E$ ,

$$\bar{E}_K = \frac{A-1}{A(A+1)} E_0 + \frac{E}{A}. \quad (B-10b)$$

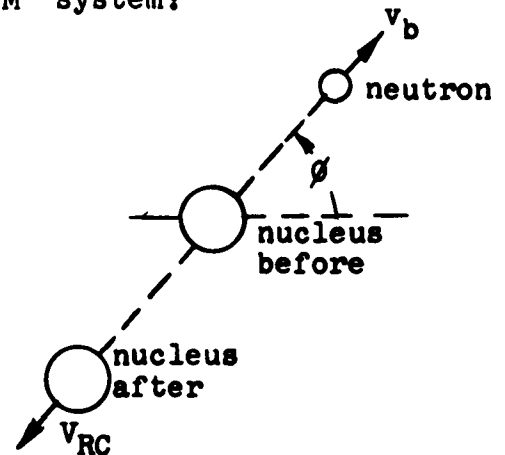
## B-2.2 The (n,2n) Reaction

The equations describing the emission of the first neutron are similar to those describing the (n,n') reaction, so that it may be assumed that the kinetic energy of the nucleus before emission of the second neutron, as measured in the L system (see sketch) is given by Equation B-10.

L' system:



CM' system:



From the conservation of energy and momentum in the CM system,

$$D + E = \frac{1}{2} M^* V_{RC}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 + \mathcal{E}', \quad M^* V_{RC} = m v_b \quad (\text{B-11})$$

where  $M^*$  is the mass of the residual nucleus and, to a good approximation, is given by  $M^* = M - m$  (except for calculating  $D$ );

$\mathcal{E}'$  is the excitation energy of the residual nucleus;

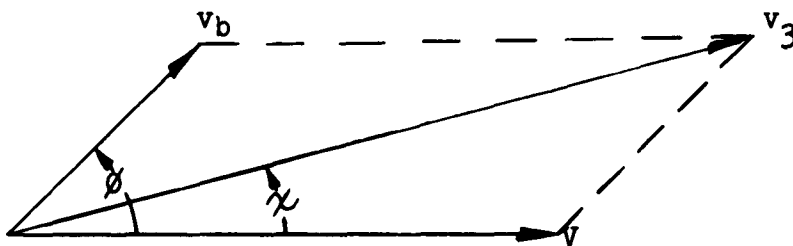
$D$  is the mass defect and is given by  $D = (M - M^* - m)c^2$ , and

all other parameters are as defined above.



By superimposing portions of the L' and CM' diagrams sketched above, it may be seen  $U_3$  &  $U_4$  are related by

$$U_3^2 = V^2 + U_b^2 + 2 V U_b \cos \phi. \quad (B-12)$$



Solving for  $E'' \equiv \frac{1}{2} m U_3^2$  in terms of  $E_0, E$ , and  $\eta' \equiv D + E - E'$  gives

$$E'' = E_0 \left\{ \frac{E}{A+1} \right\} + \frac{A-1}{A} \eta' + 2 \sqrt{\frac{A-1}{A} \eta' \left\{ E_0 \left\{ \frac{E}{A+1} \right\} \right\}} \cos \phi. \quad (B-13)$$

Conservation of energy in the L' system requires that

$$\eta' = E'' + E' - E_K$$

for

$$E'_K \equiv \frac{1}{2} M^* V'^2$$

and, therefore,

$$E'_K = \frac{\eta'}{A} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{A-1}{A^2} \eta' \left\{ \left\{ E_0 - \frac{E}{A+1} \right\} \right\}} \cos \phi. \quad (B-14)$$

From Equation (B-14)

$$\frac{d\phi}{dE'_K} = \frac{\sec \phi}{2 \sqrt{\frac{A-1}{A^2} \eta' \left\{ \left\{ E_0 - \frac{E}{A+1} \right\} \right\}}}.$$

Also, for constant  $E_0$ ,  $E$ , and  $\eta'$ ,

$$\delta_1 = E_{K'_{min}} = \frac{\eta'}{A} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{A-1}{A} \eta' \left\{ E_0 - \frac{E}{A+1} \right\}}, \text{ and}$$

$$\delta_2 = E_{K'_{max}} - E_{K'_{min}} = 4 \sqrt{\frac{A-1}{A} \eta' \left\{ E_0 - \frac{E}{A+1} \right\}}.$$

Analogous to  $\bar{E}_K$  for isotropic scattering, the average value of

$$E_{K'_{is}} \quad \bar{E}_{K'} = \frac{\int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_1+\delta_2} E dE}{\int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_1+\delta_2} dE} = \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2,$$

or

$$\bar{E}_{K'} = \frac{\eta'}{A} = \frac{D+E+E'}{A}, \quad (B-15a)$$

or, in terms of  $E'$  and  $E''$ , the energies of the first and second neutrons emitted, and  $E_0$  the initial neutron energy,

$$\bar{E}_K = \frac{1}{A-1} \left\{ E'' - \frac{E'}{A} \right\} - \frac{E_0}{A(A+1)}. \quad (B-15b)$$

### B-2.3 Average Value of the Degraded Neutron Energy

Where a large number of closely spaced energy levels are involved, the methods of statistical mechanics may be used to determine the value of the degraded neutron energy. Thus, this theory will not represent the high end of the degraded neutron spectrum very well since this corresponds to leaving the nucleus in a low excited state where the levels are few and far apart. Further, in lead, iron, and most light elements, the level spacing is large so as to make this method a rough approximation at best.

The differential probability of emission of a neutron with energy  $E'$  from a compound nucleus with energy  $E$  is

$$dP(E, E') = K \frac{E'}{\Theta} e^{-E'/\Theta} dE',$$

where  $\Theta$  is the nuclear temperature. and

$k$  is a normalization constant.

The average value of  $E'$  is taken to be

$$\bar{E}' = \frac{\int_{E^*}^{E^{**}} E' dP}{\int_{E^*}^{E^{**}} dP},$$

where, for the  $(n, n')$  reaction,

$E^{**}$  is the initial neutron energy. and

$E^*$  is zero;

for the  $(n, 2n)$  reaction, and for the emission of the first neutron,

$E^{**}$  is the initial neutron energy. and

$E^*$  is the energy such that the second neutron is emitted with zero energy and the nucleus is left in the ground state (this is the binding energy of the remaining neutron in the nucleus after the first neutron has been emitted);

for the emission of the second neutron,

$E^{**}$  is the initial neutron energy less that energy required to emit the first neutron with zero energy and leave the nucleus in the ground state (this is the initial neutron energy less the binding energy of the last neutron in the compound nucleus). and

$E^*$  is zero.

Therefore,

$$\bar{E}' = \theta \frac{(\alpha+1)^2+1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{(\beta+1)^2+1}{(\alpha+1)^2+1} e^{\alpha-\beta}}{1 - \frac{\beta+1}{\alpha+1} e^{\alpha-\beta}}, \quad (B-16)$$

for

$$\alpha = E^{**}/\theta, \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = \bar{E}/\theta.$$

## APPENDIX C

### NEUTRON REFERENCE MATERIAL COMPARISON

To assist in the selection of base materials to be used in these IBM programs, a series of problems have been run using C-17 in a simple cylindrical geometry. The reactor core was composed largely of carbon, and various shielding materials were placed adjacent to the end of the core. For a shielding material of lithium hydride, detector points were located at various distances from the face of the reactor in the lithium hydride. Eight different base materials were used in computing the dose rate, spectra, and heating rate.

Figure C-1 shows a comparison of heating rates as calculated for the different reference materials. Figure C-2 shows a comparison of dose rates as calculated for the different reference materials.

In order to get some idea as to the reliability of the data calculated by these IBM programs additional calculations have been made of the neutron differential number spectra and compared to those calculated by a multigroup multiregion diffusion code. These comparisons are shown in Figures C-3, C-4, C-5, C-6, and C-7. It is apparent that for "0" distance from the core face the non-hydrogenous reference materials differential number spectra calculations do not agree with those calculated by the diffusion code. This is due to the inability to fit the moments data accurately for penetration distances of less than  $10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{gm}$ .

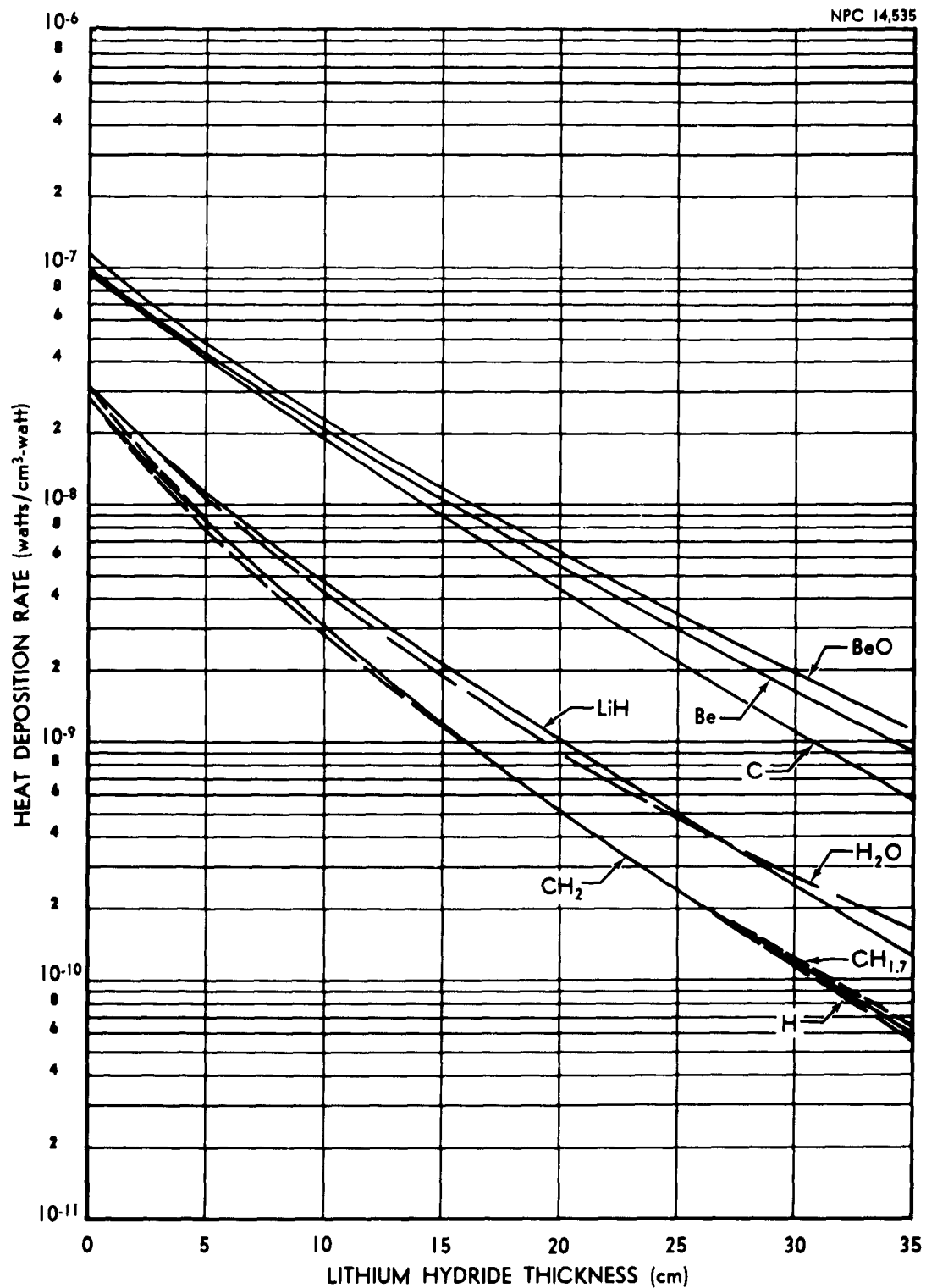
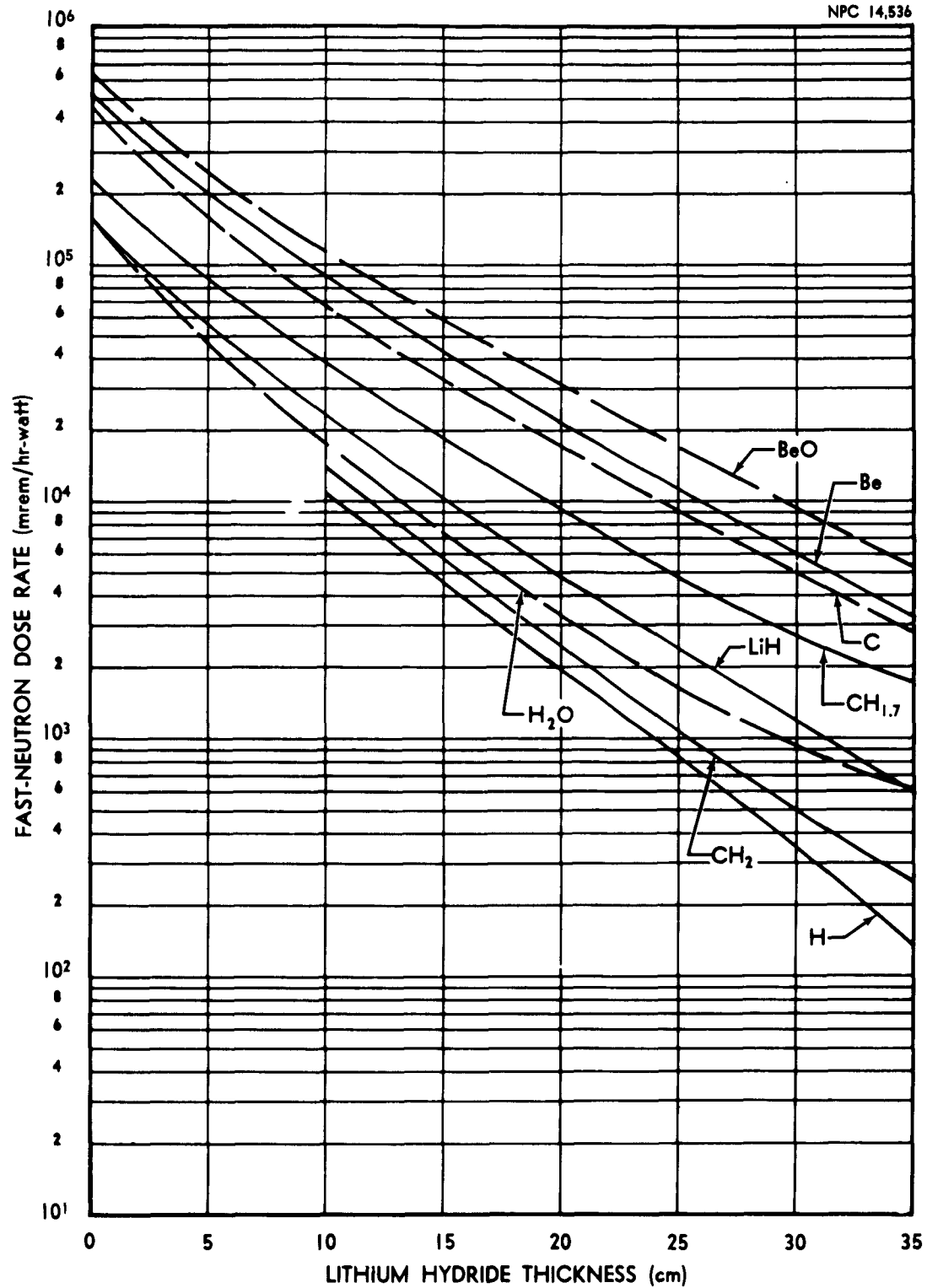


FIGURE C-1. HEAT DEPOSITION RATES IN LITHIUM HYDRIDE FOR VARIOUS BASE MATERIALS



**FIGURE C-2. FAST-NEUTRON DOSE RATES IN LITHIUM HYDRIDE FOR VARIOUS BASE MATERIALS**

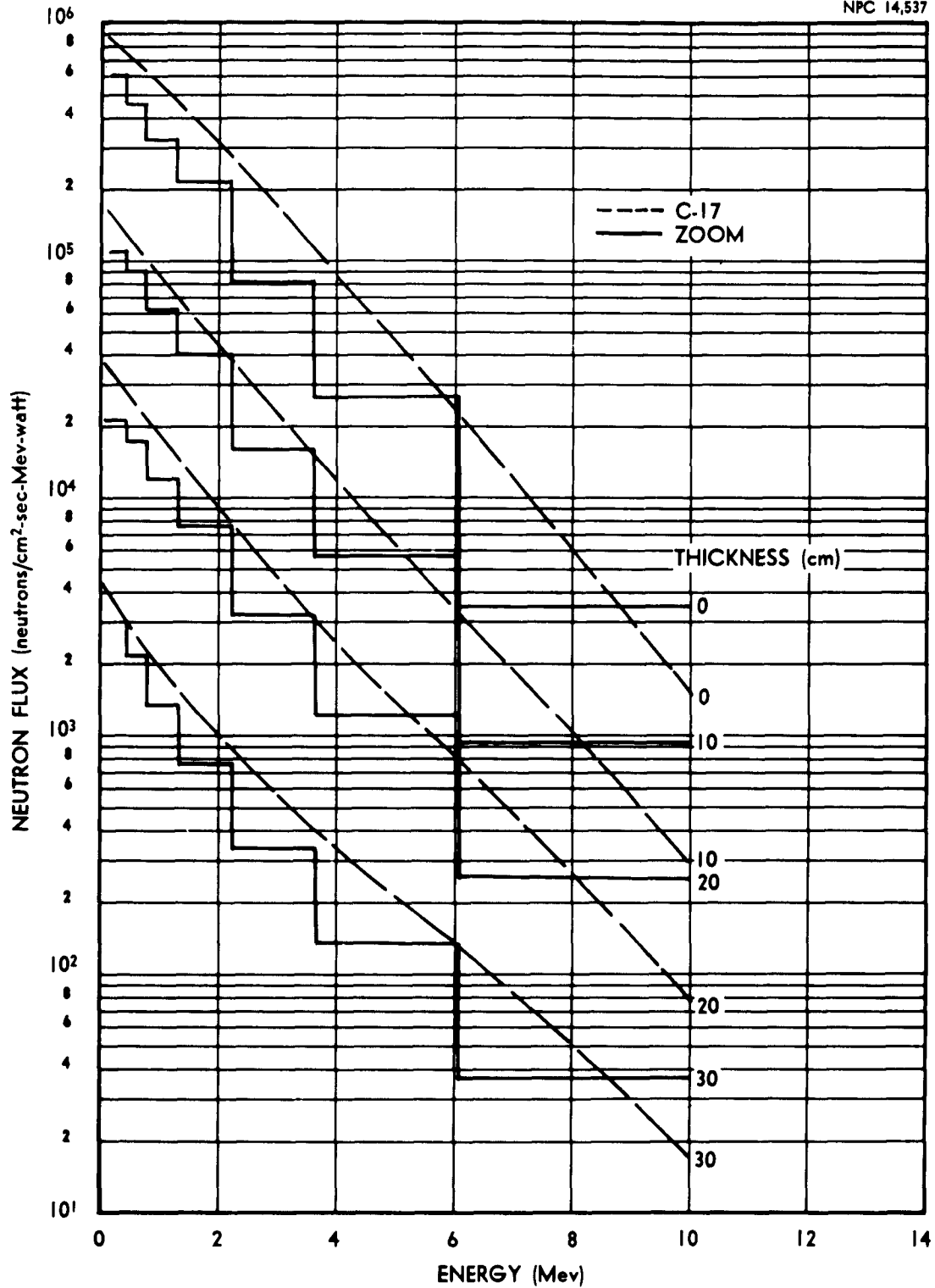


FIGURE C-3. COMPARISON OF C-17 AND ZOOM SPECTRA FOR LITHIUM HYDRIDE



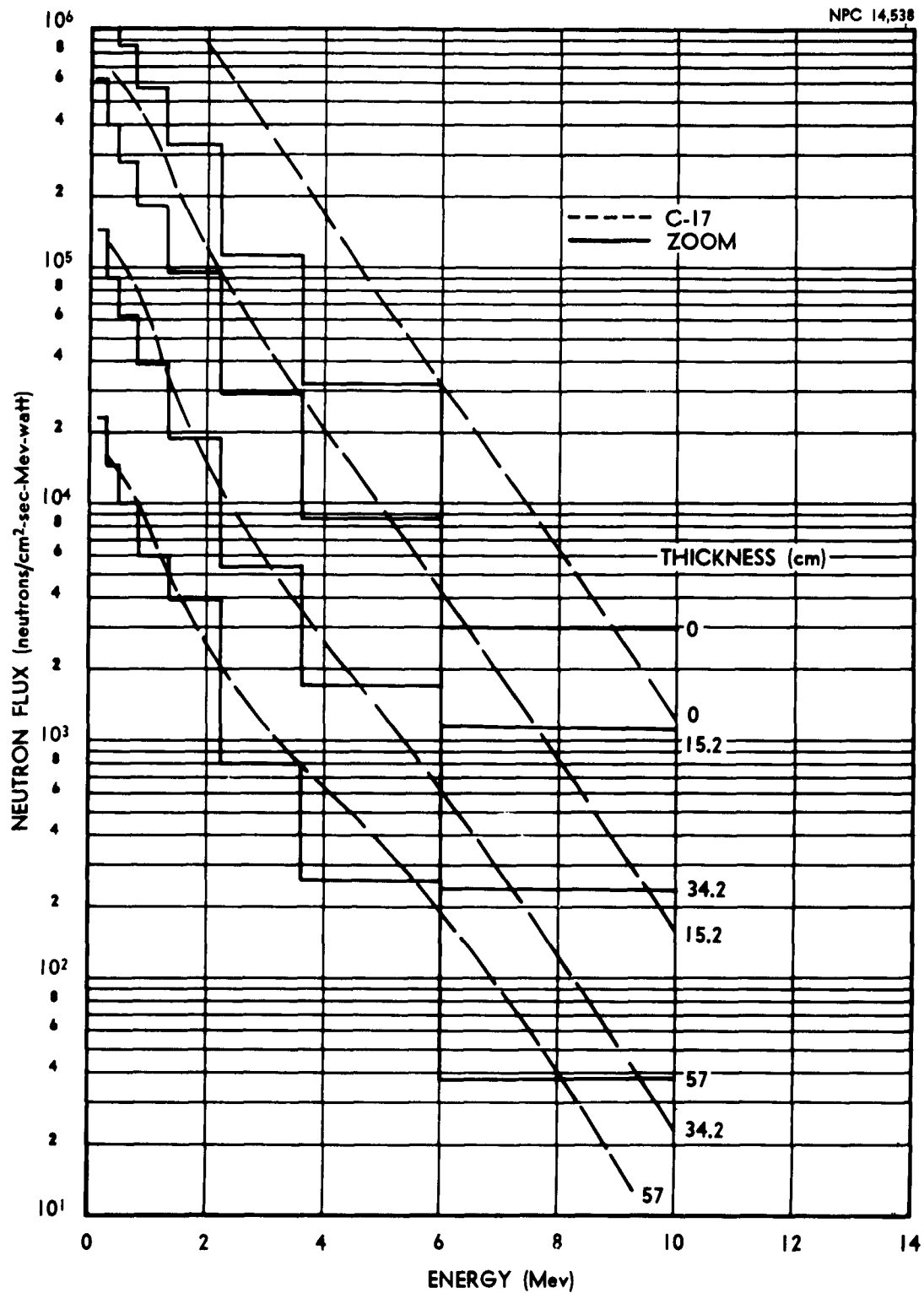


FIGURE C-4. COMPARISON OF C-17 AND ZOOM SPECTRA FOR BORATED CARBON

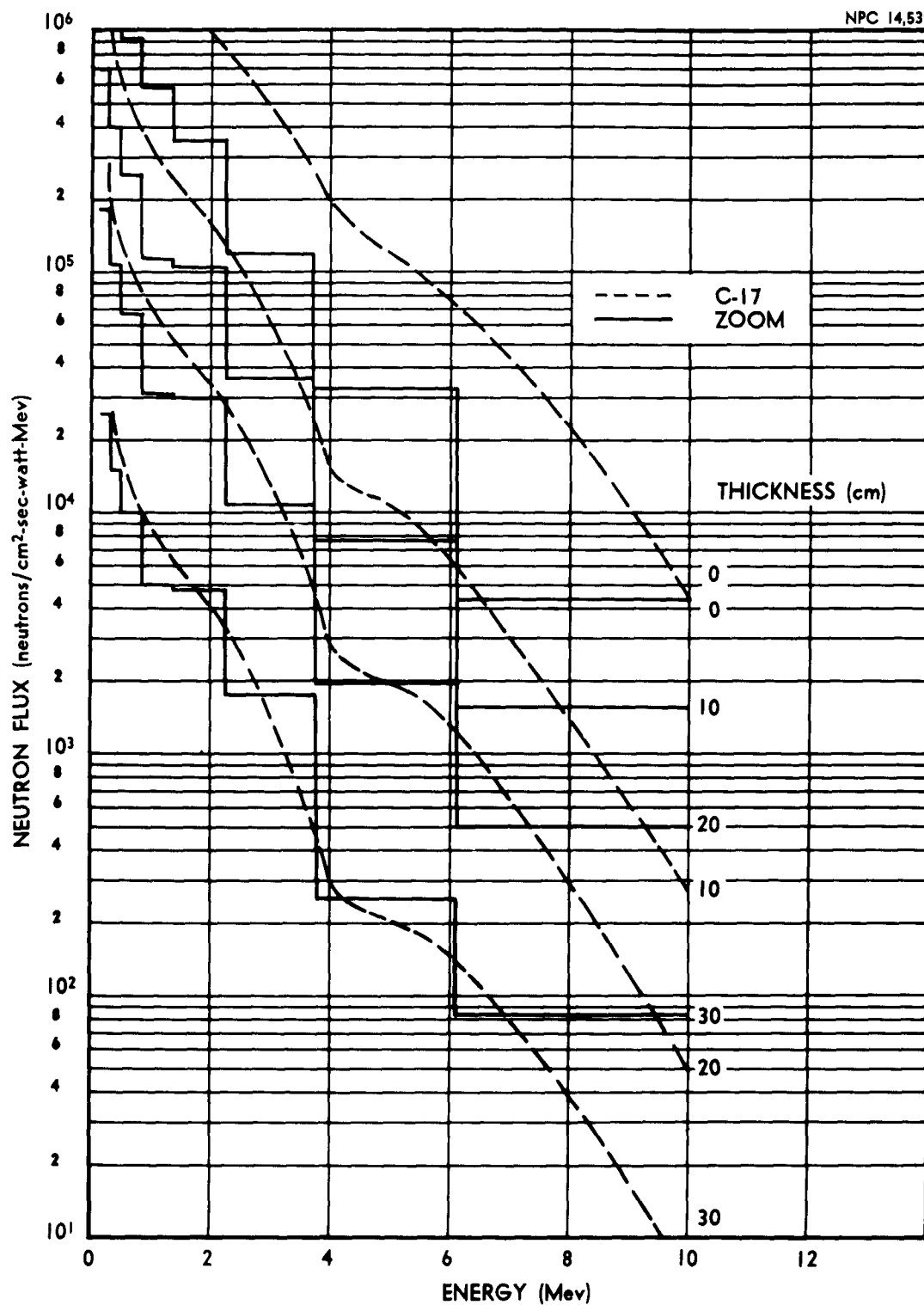


FIGURE C-5. COMPARISON OF C-17 AND ZOOM SPECTRA FOR BORATED BERYLLIUM OXIDE

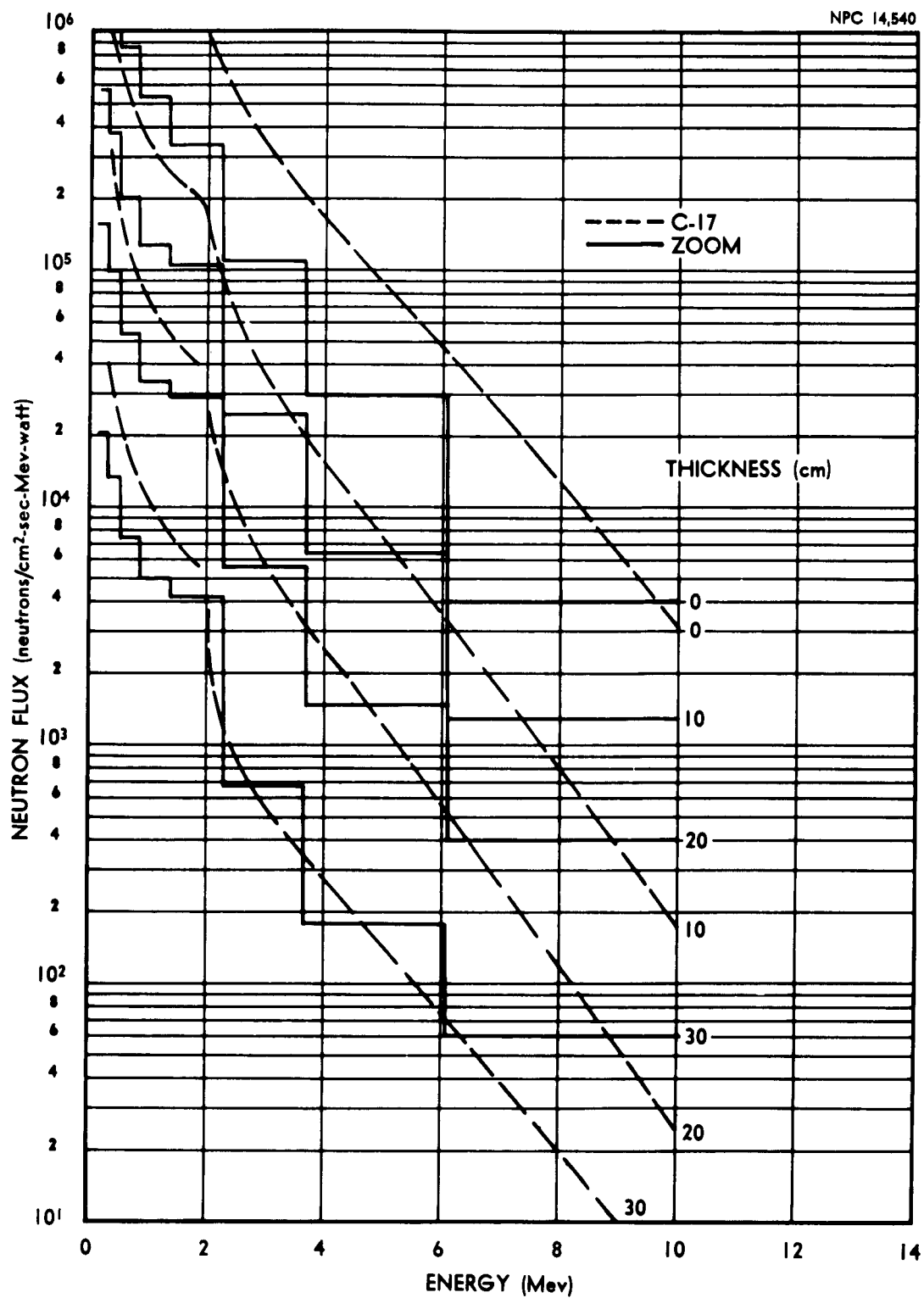
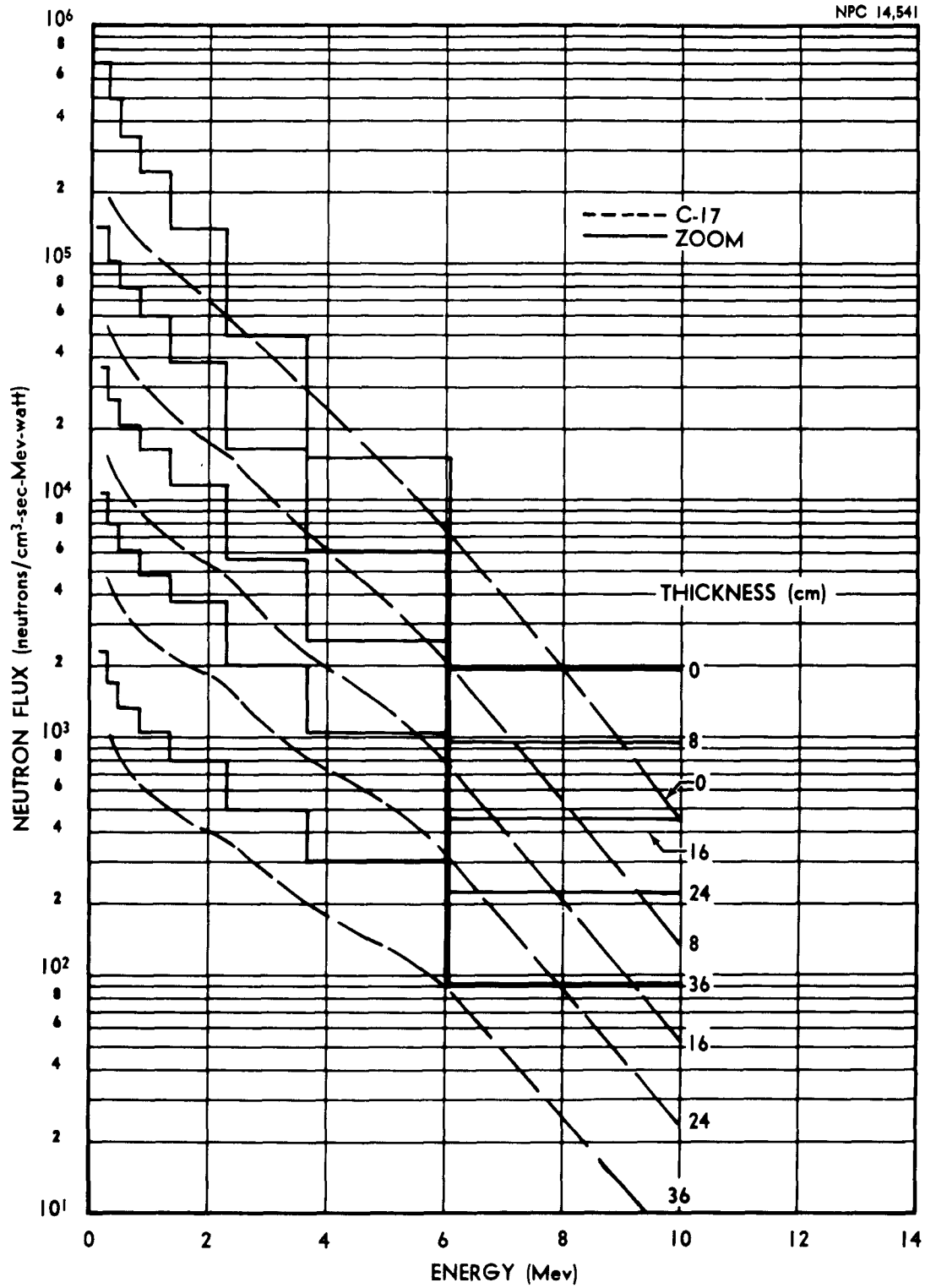


FIGURE C-6. COMPARISON OF C-17 AND ZOOM SPECTRA FOR BORATED BERYLLIUM



**FIGURE C-7. COMPARISON OF C-17 AND ZOOM SPECTRA FOR BORATED POLYETHYLENE PLUS FIBER GLASS**

APPENDIX D  
PROGRAM LIBRARY DATA

The Library-Types 1 and 2 currently being used with programs C-17 and L-63 are presented in this appendix. The data are listed directly from the data cards; however, captions have been added to each Library-Type 1 material deck. The formats for the Library-Type 1 decks and the Library-Type 2 deck are shown in Figures 3-1 (Sec. 3.2) and 3-2 (Sec. 3.3), respectively.

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 1

WATER

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +1 +1 +10

6+101

8+2190-1+7+1 +2643-13+2290-1+7+1 +2437-13

8+2400-1+7+1 +2218-13+2560-1+7+1 +2018-13

8+2750-1+7+1 +1807-13+3010-1+7+1 +1586-13

8+3390-1+7+1 +1365-13+3960-1+7+1 +1120-13

8+4930-1+7+1 +8426-14+5970-1+7+1 +6300-14

8+7060-1+7+1 +4982-14+7980-1+7+1 +3750-14

8+9660-1+7+1 +2635-14+1263+0+7+1 +1250-14

8+10+2 +411-12 +315-12 +132-12 +778-13 +565-13

8 +461-13 +402-13 +336-13 +240-13 +157-13

6 +4 +4 +2 +2 +2 +1.5 +1 +1 +.825 +.565

8-55836402-5+60670182-2-19542925-1+96347272-1-13720017+2

8-44691340-5+46980403-2-14265690-1+45146674-1-10330007+2

8-63595071-5+59918035-2-14742943-1+22966996-1-70599968+1

8-44886228-5+41507490-2-29271806-2-15236109-1-55000067+1

8-89260482-7+12038202-4-50890049-2-14123857-1-40000036+1

8-29800563-6+37914401-4-15703312-2-87696254-1-26100092+1

8-29524691-6+41082020-4-18763158-2-91046087-1-19700089+1

8-64508122-6+85292402-4-26609381-2-76283216-1-14300080+1

8-94784306-6+13523156-2-61439861-2-42132845-1-10600097+1

8-26366001-5+42802862-2-16701659-1+94835160-1-11200153+1

8-29905018-5+32728429-2-10450415-1-22630502-1-22300108+1

6+60

8+15184656-2-84202379-6+14600408-3-23955755-1-14331416+2

8+74775752-9-75702121-6+23269792-2-11151694-0-94079214+1

8-30124048-9+32542380-6-11120873-2-73267723-1-72403998+1

8-15575018-9+43067405-6-10422761-2-65043163-1-61805013+1

8+13625445-9-72715807-7+10892676-4-90854621-1-39033186+1

8+10160852-8-15261022-5+44102656-2-15098506-0-14574258+1

8+30822626-8-27004103-5+60204098-3-17336036-0-69930030+0

8+17027162-9-16055658-5+50208208-2-15953372-0-10161561+1

8+40000932-8-20865458-5+75126521-3-17919997-0-16457858-0

8+26665488-8-28500062-5+84006172-2-10838770-0+14146351+1

8-18786509-7+55409222-5-76115364-4-16470815-0-46492298-2

\*10 4813102001L

\*11 4813102002L

4813102003L

4813102004L

4813102005L

4813102006L

4813102007L

4813102008L

\*12 4813102009L

4813102010L

\*13 4813102011L

\*14 4813102012L

4813102013L

4813102014L

4813102015L

4813102016L

4813102017L

4813102018L

4813102019L

4813102020L

4813102021L

4813102022L

4813102023L

4813102024L

4813102025L

4813102026L

4813102027L

4813102028L

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4813102030L

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4813102033L

4813102034L

\*15 4813102035L

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# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 2 WATER NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 2

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +2 +2 +5	*10	4813103001L	C17
6+4.101	*11	4813103002L	C17
8+2190-1+7+1 +2643-13+2290-1+7+1 +2437-13		4813103003L	C17
8+2400-1+7+1 +2218-13+2560-1+7+1 +2018-13		4813103004L	C17
8+2750-1+7+1 +1807-13+3010-1+7+1 +1586-13		4813103005L	C17
8+3390-1+7+1 +1365-13+3960-1+7+1 +1120-13		4813103006L	C17
8+4930-1+7+1 +842'-14+5970-1+7+1 +6300-14		4813103007L	C17
8+7060-1+7+1 +4982-14+7980-1+7+1 +3750-14		4813103008L	C17
8+9660-1+7+1 +2635-14+1263+0+7+1 +1250-14	*12	4813103009L	C17
8+10+2 +411-12 +315-12 +132-12 +778-13 +565-13		4813103010L	C17
8 +461-13 +402-13 +336-13 +249-13 +157-13	*13	4813103011L	C17
6 +4.9 +4.1 +2.45 +1.19 +.61	*14	4813103012L	C17
8-10148758-5+10156651-3-27617142-2-64623356-1-76760037+1		4813103013L	C17
8-18100870-7+29333532-5-20052958-3-01268457-1-39580032+1		4813103014L	C17
8-52961965-6+60518327-4-29729374-2-80201842-1-18020024+1		4813103015L	C17
8+27434048-6+10682161-5-17695110-2-1882759-1-10880081+1		4813103016L	C17
8-37694385-5+4536924/-3-17272640-1+10273136-0-11560156+1		4813103017L	C17
8-33350960-5+36862403-3-12069505-1+21714270-2-23540123+1		4813103018L	C17
6+60		4813103019L	C17
8-17894974-9+12366911-6-27176051-4-82782190-1-76692873+1		4813103020L	C17
8+19206481-9-10987605-6+19765779-4-98948900-1-38712367+1		4813103021L	C17
8+19363412-8-15996002-5+47746248-3-15556771-0-12091081+1		4813103022L	C17
8+42378029-8-20672547-5+76321379-3-17974512-0-20325610-0		4813103023L	C17
8+36937782-8-28776112-5+84461280-3-19886322-0+14323937+1		4813103024L	C17
8-18786509-7+55408232-5-76115364-4-16470815-0-46492298-2	*15	4813103025L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 3 LITHIUM HYDRIDE NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

71. LIBRARY DATA +1 +3 +1 +10		*10	4813104001L	C17
6+154		*11	4813104002L	C17
8+1410-1+3+1 +1475-13+1510-1+3+1 +1397-13			4813104003L	C17
8+1610-1+3+1 +1295-13+1740-1+3+1 +1188-13			4813104004L	C17
8+1920-1+3+1 +1086-13+2150-1+3+1 +9772-14			4813104005L	C17
8+2460-1+3+1 +8458-14+2920-1+3+1 +6969-14			4813104006L	C17
8+3690-1+3+1 +5158-14+4520-1+3+1 +3745-14			4813104007L	C17
8+5300-1+3+1 +2755-14+5990-1+3+1 +1899-14			4813104008L	C17
8+7260-1+3+1 +1193-14+9650-1+3+1 +4125-15		*12	4813104009L	C17
8+10+2 +651-12 +114-12 +992-13 +946-13 +877-13			4813104010L	C17
8 +690-12 +582-13 +451-13 +299-13 +205-13		*13	4813104011L	C17
6 +4 +4 +3 +2 +2 +1.5 +1 +1 +.825 +.565		*14	4813104012L	C17
8-13539978-5+15462736-3-55918563-2+81673265-3-13720018+2			4813104013L	C17
8-19119348-5+21141930-3-70547946-2-18677354-1-10330012+2			4813104014L	C17
8-14475406-5+15520077-2-49430123-2-74639797-1-70600083+1			4813104015L	C17
8-11723529-5+11868090-3-34399023-2-11129546-0-55000038+1			4813104016L	C17
8-60930390-7+31467789-6+2332378-3-16430467-0-39999973+1			4813104017L	C17
8+27133647-6-26223215-4+59825554-3-18062301-0-26100052+1			4813104018L	C17
8+65588344-6-52700525-4+57210121-3-17410839-0-19699967+1			4813104019L	C17
8-10054849-6+34390221-4-26616771-2-13171892-0-14300067+1			4813104020L	C17
8-94773435-6+13355410-3-64935964-2-74468177-1-10600107+1			4813104021L	C17
8-25836660-5+32336054-3-14492833-1+48178334-1-11200113+1			4813104022L	C17
8-67787010-6+92343427-4-41958829-2-11359669-0-22300032+1			4813104023L	C17
6+60			4813104024L	C17
8-31671289-8+17952734-5-31723757-3-57403296-1-13690907+2			4813104025L	C17
8-68789885-9-24540041-6+29204036-3-15763776-0-60723461+1			4813104026L	C17
8+24162439-9-33623223-7-62487096-6-92134353-1-10425223+2			4813104027L	C17
8+61507858-7-27298501-4+42892221-2-40882213-0+42733239-2			4813104028L	C17
9+41323811-8-31147729-5+87134005-3-22310581-0-28833794+1			4813104029L	C17
8+46951700-8-34292826-5+93429792-3-23121098-0-22673266+1			4813104030L	C17
8+32386367-8-25555468-5+75021695-3-21661465-0-24351034+1			4813104031L	C17
8+28737246-8-23999722-5+73758984-3-22041929-0-17401027+1			4813104032L	C17
8+19733457-8-16879846-5+54644112-3-20281744-0-18012488+1			4813104033L	C17
8+32673699-8-26799157-5+81560964-3-23058271-0-44491595-0			4813104034L	C17
8+36693714-7-17962846-4+31183202-2-34879798-0+76105438-2		*15	4813104035L	C17



# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 4 LITHIUM HYDRIDE

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 3

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +4 +3 +8

6+154

8+1410-1+3+1 +1475-13+1510-1+3+1 +1297-13

8+1410-1+3+1 +1205-13+1740-1+3+1 +1188-13

8+1920-1+3+1 +1086-13+2150-1+3+1 +9772-14

8+2460-1+3+1 +8458-14+2920-1+3+1 +6069-14

8+2600-1+3+1 +5158-14+4520-1+3+1 +2745-14

8+5300-1+3+1 +2755-14+5000-1+3+1 +1899-14

8+7260-1+3+1 +1193-14+2650-1+3+1 +4125-15

8+10+2 +651-12 +114-12 +992-12 +646-13 +877-13

8 +690-12 +582-13 +451-13 +219-13 +205-13

6 +4.95 +4.95 +3.335 +2.22 +2.4 +.853 +.75 +.432

8-13817796-5+15796114-3-57224277-2+28160155-2-13730018+2

8-13054738-5+15155910-3-49599400-2-54260626-1-87400023+1

8-54890432-6+55111241-4-16241244-2-12551995-0-55710022+1

8+23721321-6-26720430-4+81038754-3-17106771-0-25860032+1

8+42753262-6-40265411-4+82198510-3-19283135-0-23719062+1

8-57706012-6+85206575-4-43800460-2-10785121-0-12660027+1

8-17081027-5+22100086-3-08043037-2-26745071-1-11030068+1

8-26012137-5+2364496-3-14678305-1+52545641-1-11520182+1

8-67787010-6+02343227-4-41055820-2-11359660-0-22300032+1

6+60

8-31671280-8+17052724-5-21723757-2-57403206-1-13699907+2

8+25047501-9-55102205-6+24341291-2-13508445-0-78566393+1

8+25028416-8-21214888-5+67423384-3-19006068-0-42254571+1

8+29108105-3-29004456-5+91145862-3-21861685-0-28714202+1

8+29024245-4-23071830-5+68660220-3-20800521-0-28885100+1

8+25095104-8-21305320-5+65528741-3-21232998-0-17567286+1

8+25414315-9-27203207-5+77404117-3-22314484-0-10495500+1

8+22673600-5-26780157-5+91560064-3-23058271-0-44401595-0

8+26693714-7-17062846-4+21183202-2-24879708-0+76105438-2

\*10 4813105001L C17

\*11 4813105002L C17

4813105003L C17

4813105004L C17

4813105005L C17

4813105006L C17

4813105007L C17

4813105008L C17

\*12 4813105009L C17

4813105010L C17

\*13 4813105011L C17

\*14 4813105012L C17

4813105013L C17

4813105014L C17

4813105015L C17

4813105016L C17

4813105017L C17

4813105018L C17

4813105019L C17

4813105020L C17

4813105021L C17

4813105022L C17

4813105023L C17

4813105024L C17

4813105025L C17

4813105026L C17

4813105027L C17

4813105028L C17

4813105029L C17

4813105030L C17

\*15 4813105031L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 5 OIL (CH<sub>1.7</sub>)

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +5 +1 +10

6+4111

8+2100-1+5+1 +2467-13+2200-1+5+1 +2278-13

8+2330-1+5+1 +2102-13+2500-1+5+1 +1917-13

8+2700-1+5+1 +1720-13+2900-1+5+1 +1538-13

8+3300-1+5+1 +1333-13+3000-1+5+1 +1096-13

8+4900-1+5+1 +8330-14+6000-1+5+1 +6278-14

8+7150-1+5+1 +4854-14+8120-1+5+1 +3666-14

8+9700-1+5+1 +2523-14+1270+0+5+1 +1117-14

8+10+2 +725-13 +700-13 +612-13 +604-13 +570-13

8 +512-13 +471-13 +388-13 +280-13 +170-13

6 +4 +4 +3 +2 +2 +1.5 +1 +1 +.925 +.565

8-74502484-6+74727352-4-21707062-2-80017232-1-70600092+1

8-97036957-6+10159647-3-30692632-2-80491712-1-55000140+1

8-22059105-5+21403808-3-56273071-2-92921000-1-40000095+1

8-31043441-6+37499018-4-12513542-2-13401702-0-26090094+1

8-19384372-5+20628775-2-63915054-2-92876449-1-19690091+1

8-79805241-6+99596250-4-39294953-2-1186128-0-14300109+1

8-22923963-5+26757677-3-96231606-2-46228928-1-10600137+1

8-45982625-5+54094374-3-20060345-1+10411500-0-11200237+1

8-25697770-5+29753572-3-10827513-1+20094173-1-22300092+1

6+60

8+67107453-8-48587835-5+11090801-2-19967027-0-89696385+1

8+78176912-7-37454230-4+61406361-2-49782731-0-15174462-1

8+27446940-8-21005942-5+41607262-3-12272551-0-62479256+1

8+62630815-8-27201526-5+62055758-3-16661407-0-42577630+1

8-36988802-8+22003056-5-42487172-3-83367886-1-54933344+1

8-28764031-8+11461016-5-34964963-4-13420348-0-32831654+1

8-10555201-9-34141510-6+21069044-3-14957919-0-28192840+1

8+13406851-8-11895078-5+32407640-3-16565885-0-19966151+1

8+22927637-8-24321245-5+66556965-3-12006225-0-89398836+0

8+25670468-8-19532707-5+54549228-3-17861869-0-69777586+0

8+16544332-6-60100775-4+63605987-2-34837369-0+26350939-1

\*10 4813106001L C17

\*11 4813106002L C17

4813106003L C17

4813106004L C17

4813106005L C17

4813106006L C17

4813106007L C17

4813106008L C17

\*12 4813106009L C17

4813106010L C17

\*13 4813106011L C17

\*14 4813106012L C17

4813106013L C17

4813106014L C17

4813106015L C17

4813106016L C17

4813106017L C17

4813106018L C17

4813106019L C17

4813106020L C17

4813106021L C17

4813106022L C17

4813106023L C17

4813106024L C17

4813106025L C17

4813106026L C17

4813106027L C17

4813106028L C17

4813106029L C17

4813106030L C17

4813106031L C17

4813106032L C17

\*15 4813106033L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 6 OIL (C <sub>11.7</sub> )		NEUTRON ENERGY MODE 4			
71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +6 +4 +10				*10	4813107001L C17
6+.111				*11	4813107002L C17
8+2100-1+5+1 +2467-13+2200-1+5+1 +2278-13					4813107003L C17
8+2330-1+5+1 +2102-13+2500-1+5+1 +1917-13					4813107004L C17
8+2700-1+5+1 +1720-13+2900-1+5+1 +1538-13					4813107005L C17
8+3300-1+5+1 +1333-13+3980-1+5+1 +1096-13					4813107006L C17
8+4900-1+5+1 +8330-14+6090-1+5+1 +6278-14					4813107007L C17
8+7150-1+5+1 +4854-14+8120-1+5+1 +3666-14					4813107008L C17
8+9700-1+5+1 +2523-14+1270+0+5+1 +1117-14				*12	4813107009L C17
8+1042 +725-13 +700-13 +612-13 +604-13 +570-13					4813107010L C17
8 +512-13 +471-13 +388-13 +280-13 +170-13				*13	4813107011L C17
6 +4.95+4.06+3.225+2.23+1.495+1.005+.67+.45+.385+.43				*14	4813107012L C17
8-10306574-5+10920202-3-32000544-2-86985186-1-55710102+1					4813107013L C17
8-62804715-5+65195054-4-20164181-2-10662550-0-35860049+1					4813107014L C17
8-72264270-6+74222 31-4-20162975-2-13743284-0-23720100+1					4813107015L C17
8-12359027-5+14001531-3-47657592-2-10430440-0-16610098+1					4813107016L C17
8-12520662-5+15600364-3-54532024-2-99114761-1-12660031+1					4813107017L C17
8-18110001-5+22402167-3-20564613-2-65600206-1-10790168+1					4813107018L C17
8-27472322-3+22039679-3-11644163-1-16993312-1-10270183+1					4813107019L C17
8-26641037-5+54272515-3-20452522-1+11072368-0-11520213+1					4813107020L C17
8-29754051-5+24511031-3-12633881-1+56596741-1-23540115+1					4813107021L C17
6+.111					4813107022L C17
8+17163112-3-18507825-5+11000801-2-19967027-0-89696385+1					4813107023L C17
8+17163112-3-18507825-5+11000801-2-19967027-0-89696385+1					4813107024L C17
8+16611047-1-23551019-5+50429022-3-15771710-0-46222626+1					4813107025L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107026L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107027L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107028L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107029L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107030L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107031L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1					4813107032L C17
8+17173151-3-15630630-5+47209752-3-17130153-0-24109549+1				*15	4813107033L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 7 DEVIATION

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +7 +1 +10

6+.0717		*10	4813108001L	C17				
8+1610-1+4+1	+1890-13+1600-1+4+1	+1740-12	*11	4813108002L	C17			
8+1800-1+4+1	+1628-13+1840-1+4+1	+150-12		4813108003L	C17			
8+2110-1+4+1	+1355-13+2240-1+4+1	+1210-12		4813108004L	C17			
8+2660-1+4+1	+1057-13+3160-1+4+1	+870-12		4813108005L	C17			
8+2940-1+4+1	+6722-14+4760-1+4+1	+5023-12		4813108006L	C17			
8+5650-1+4+1	+3980-14+6400-1+4+1	+2161-12		4813108007L	C17			
8+7730-1+4+1	+2115-14+9880-1+4+1	+1021-12		4813108008L	C17			
8+10+2 +149-12	+117-12	+767-12	+685-12	+497-12	*12	4813108009L	C17	
8	+361-12	+247-12	+934-12	+505-12	+295-12	*13	4813108011L	C17
6 +4 +4 +3 +2 +2 +1.5 +1 +1 +.825 +.565						*14	4813108012L	C17
8 +32060087-6	-32667122-7	+1279322-0	-24270416+1	-15233165+1			4813108013L	C17
8 +23427520-6	-25114095-7	+11212209-0	-18107701+1	-11465521+1			4813108014L	C17
8 +15461532-6	-1750747-7	+773615-1	-17407655+1	-75667450+0			4813108015L	C17
8 +11649891-6	-14172316-7	+16817612-1	-26610117+0	-60999267+0			4813108016L	C17
8 +78926475-6	-36760665-7	+39948012-1	-69944652+0	-64221744+0			4813108017L	C17
8 +49510072-5	-60710001-6	+14407270-1	-16121806+0	-28299697+0			4813108018L	C17
8 +37610609-5	-64845112-6	+17211011-1	-62117210-0	-22237026+0			4813108019L	C17
8 +26630742-5	-30817609-6	+10040692-1	-16817000-0	-15000005-0			4813108020L	C17
8 +11280055-5	-11796254-6	+30517002-2	-771016-1	-11870549-0			4813108021L	C17
8 -18013607-5	+24752429-6	-11407002-1	+1760175+0	-12800245+0			4813108022L	C17
8 +33628660-5	-39718400-6	+14429150-1	-26193803+0	-24597634+0			4813108023L	C17
6+60							4813108024L	C17
8 +97659802-7	-42243055-6	+72851641-1	-58262221+0	-70764125-2			4813108025L	C17
8 +63081843-7	-20621189-6	+52071399-0	-64492702-0	-68705276-3			4813108026L	C17
8 -21680241-9	+13205721-6	-38020586-6	-66142305-1	-66395579+1			4813108027L	C17
8 -17273242-9	+10716148-6	-10423211-6	-60212742-1	-56021145+1			4813108028L	C17
8 +22110611-7	-10769110-6	+18480303-2	-20452006+0	-22576001-3			4813108029L	C17
8 +12504261-7	-58262418-6	+12162362-2	-15468522+0	-12317225-2			4813108030L	C17
8 -76701899-9	+42982776-6	-20131000-6	-75309260-1	-13214601+1			4813108031L	C17
8 +58629270-9	+55102125-6	-24170262-2	-52310902-1	-51532502-4			4813108032L	C17
8 -46847170-9	+42424927-6	-12502527-2	-61767000-1	+67017692+0			4813108033L	C17
8 -30090962-9	+22691144-6	-60985611-2	-12701919-1	+47205470-2			4813108034L	C17
8 +51257950-9	-23127119-6	+11740506-6	-95200600-1	-12872595-2			4813108035L	C17
:						*15	4813108036L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 8 BERYLLIUM +  
 .01 BORON (BY WEIGHT) NEUTRON ENERGY  
 MODE 4

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +8 +4 +10	*10	4813109001L	C17
6+.0717	*11	4813109002L	C17
8+1610-1+4+1 +1890-13+1690-1+4+1 +1745-13		4813109003L	C17
8+1800-1+4+1 +1628-13+1940-1+4+1 +1502-13		4813109004L	C17
8+2110-1+4+1 +1355-13+2240-1+4+1 +1218-13		4813109005L	C17
8+2660-1+4+1 +1057-13+3130-1+4+1 +8705-14		4813109006L	C17
8+2940-1+4+1 +6728-14+4760-1+4+1 +5023-14		4813109007L	C17
8+5650-1+4+1 +3989-14+6500-1+4+1 +3161-14		4813109008L	C17
8+7720-1+4+1 +2115-14+9820-1+4+1 +8931-15	*12	4813109009L	C17
8+1012 +149-12 +117-12 +747-13 +685-13 +497-13		4813109010L	C17
8 +301-13 +247-13 +824-14 +509-14 +286-14	*13	4813109011L	C17
6 +4+.06+4+.06+3.325+2.23+1.495+1.005+6.7+4.45+6.385+6.43	*14	4813109012L	C17
8+78027804-10-23273440-7 -17788203-4 -50820939-1 -13688321+2		4813109013L	C17
8+24523417-6 +21027202-6 -72714340-4 -52732047-1 -86821915+1		4813109014L	C17
8+43042440-9 +40225944-6 -12091026-3 -58010280-1 -55036167+1		4813109015L	C17
8+11891449-7 +82640406-6 -19773526-3 -59259867-1 -35054293+1		4813109016L	C17
8+11540432-5 -51198775-7 +20834704-1 -40829022+0 -26354552+0		4813109017L	C17
8+12227403-7 -26757502-3 +10221707-1 -22018657+0 -18452455+0		4813109018L	C17
8+0020738-6 -10550302-4 +25610255-2 -99774368-1 -14064984+0		4813109019L	C17
8+51408765-6 -33520063-4 +11977722-2 -47240963-1 -11986758+0		4813109020L	C17
8+45120361-6 +20834112-5 -46606681-2 +46678462-1 -11412643+0		4813109021L	C17
8+12013607-7 +26752411-3 -11495302-1 +16960575+0 -12800295+0		4813109022L	C17
8+33679660-7 -39718310-3 +14920150-2 -26483802+0 -24697634+0		4813109023L	C17
6+60		4813109024L	C17
8+78027804-10-23273440-7 -17788203-4 -50820939-1 -13688321+2		4813109025L	C17
8+24523417-6 +21027202-6 -72714340-4 -52732047-1 -86821915+1		4813109026L	C17
8+43042440-9 +40225944-6 -12091026-3 -58010280-1 -55036167+1		4813109027L	C17
8+11891449-7 +82640406-6 -19773526-3 -59259867-1 -35054293+1		4813109028L	C17
8+17557277-2 -12426718-5 +40397742-3 -12666179+0 -32713211-2		4813109029L	C17
8+22049818-7 +34096668-7 +50225904-4 -93864196-1 +24404772-3		4813109030L	C17
8+90756763-9 +77128925-6 -23253440-3 -51101205-1 +61749351-3		4813109031L	C17
8+12850805-8 +10841113-5 -30369480-3 -44839080-1 +15212320-2		4813109032L	C17
8+19627059-8 +15228278-5 -41531146-3 -33447814-1 +25765767-2		4813109033L	C17
8+20000062-8 +22681544-5 -60285671-3 -12605918-1 +47205570-2		4813109034L	C17
8+11257259-9 -22127710-6 +71740404-4 -85300698-1 -13872585-2	*15	4813109035L	C17
6		4813109036L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 0 BERYLLIUM OXIDE NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +0 +1 +10	#10	4813110001L	C17
64.0497	#11	4813110002L	C17
8+1560-1+7+1 +1746-12+1750-1+7+1 +1726-13		4813110003L	C17
8+1850-1+7+1 +1756-13+2160-1+7+1 +1622-13		4813110004L	C17
8+2390-1+7+1 +1567-13+2610-1+7+1 +1370-13		4813110005L	C17
8+2240-1+7+1 +1179-13+2420-1+7+1 +2612-14		4813110006L	C17
8+4270-1+7+1 +1273-14+5120-1+7+1 +5209-14		4813110007L	C17
8+6100-1+7+1 +4245-14+7020-1+7+1 +3242-14		4813110008L	C17
8+2250-1+7+1 +2225-14+1030+0+7+1 +8010-15	#12	4813110009L	C17
8+10+2 +132-12 +220-12 +250-12 +456-12 +252-13		4813110010L	C17
8 +181-12 +158-12 +450-14 +327-14 +165-14	#13	4813110011L	C17
6 +4 +4 +3 +2 +2 +1.5 +1 +1 +.825 +.565	#14	4813110012L	C17
8 +37006315-5 -74006613-2 +50065571-1 -12850192+1 -17124994+1		4813110013L	C17
8 +15401127-5 -24599121-2 +27109296-1 -91817476+0 -12997622+1		4813110014L	C17
8 +21034071-5 -41571431-3 +27422009-1 -74777128+0 -88124754+0		4813110015L	C17
8 +12816606-5 -25325024-2 +12762277-1 -52654962+0 -68742942+0		4813110016L	C17
8 +24221070-6 -15274209-2 +12527277-1 -18707775+0 -49624952+0		4813110017L	C17
8 +52728000-6 -10629001-2 +1447747-2 -25905435+0 -32500045+0		4813110018L	C17
8 +39674777-6 -24511376-6 +51054302-1 -16887951+0 -24992982+0		4813110019L	C17
8 +22017812-6 -41964905-6 +25115942-2 -22374472-1 -18124968+0		4813110020L	C17
8 +214916005-7 -56845205-5 -12223246-1 -21214020-1 -13125629+0		4813110021L	C17
8 -22202737-6 +62649311-5 -52021122-2 +12346509+0 -14400172+0		4813110022L	C17
8 +24236232-6 -26506292-6 +41515425-2 -12754661+0 -27794095+0		4813110023L	C17
64.00		4813110024L	C17
8 +31101435-7 -42572490-4 +23422367-2 -58435218+0 -62102200-3		4813110025L	C17
8 +11227947-6 -51526309-4 +80796626-2 -54748342+0 +40527154-2		4813110026L	C17
8 +22165701-7 -14566601-4 +23543963-2 -29024875-0 -46254097-3		4813110027L	C17
8 -69215366-7 +56973280-6 -18374501-3 -20666425-1 -58508575+1		4813110028L	C17
8 +23898551-7 -11302565-4 +12853394-2 -17301210-0 -34231946-3		4813110029L	C17
8 +10820300-7 -54061125-5 +15458262-2 -14870797-0 +22064397-4		4813110030L	C17
8 +36050760-7 -22158521-5 +55373110-2 -85065182-1 -26251718-2		4813110031L	C17
8 -21402112-0 +27558142-6 -28064404-4 -26543189-1 -38672737-0		4813110032L	C17
8 -47462862-3 +21047001-5 -51423715-2 -14121218-1 -40114095-3		4813110033L	C17
8 -17726082-0 +13152492-5 -25054774-3 -41319230-1 +14591924-2		4813110034L	C17
8 -20070873-0 +15902305-5 -45614042-2 +27584365-2 +58834930-3		4813110035L	C17
8 +42242706-0 -22145222-3 +77121099-4 -58736612-1 -16150771-3		4813110036L	C17
6	#15	4813110036L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 10 BERYLLIUM OXIDE + NEUTRON ENERGY  
 .01 BORON (BY WEIGHT) MODE 4

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +10 +4 +10	#10	4813111001L	C17
6+.0497	#11	4813111002L	C17
8+1560-1+7+1 +1746-13+1750-1+7+1 +1726-13		4813111003L	C17
8+1950-1+7+1 +1756-13+2160-1+7+1 +1682-13		4813111004L	C17
8+2390-1+7+1 +1567-13+2610-1+7+1 +1370-13		4813111005L	C17
8+2940-1+7+1 +1179-13+3420-1+7+1 +9612-14		4813111006L	C17
8+4270-1+7+1 +7273-14+5120-1+7+1 +5000-14		4813111007L	C17
8+6100-1+7+1 +4245-14+7020-1+7+1 +3542-14		4813111008L	C17
8+8350-1+7+1 +2235-14+1030+0+7+1 +8010-15	#12	4813111009L	C17
8+10+2 +308-12 +227-12 +857-13 +462-13 +257-13		4813111010L	C17
8 +183-13 +158-13 +455-14 +320-14 +166-14	#13	4813111011L	C17
6 +4.95+4.96+3.325+2.22+1.495+1.005+.67+.45+.385+.42	#14	4813111012L	C17
8+38989201-10-55940745-8 -15954420-4 -40342141-1 -13743202+2		4813111013L	C17
8+66195906-5 -11964270-2 +67630881-1 -13542670+1 -10925220+1		4813111014L	C17
8-31505301-9 +26424436-6 -03872135-4 -31287840-1 -55155854+1		4813111015L	C17
8-10016221-8 +77140982-6 -21284366-3 -27020790-1 -35491297+1		4813111016L	C17
8-46287363-9 +33117047-6 -84450738-4 -42982584-1 -23443755+1		4813111017L	C17
8+26211447-6 -51035696-4 +31541257-2 -10830750+0 -20752103+0		4813111018L	C17
8+11640455-6 -23072293-4 +14325770-2 -71163190-1 -15823114+0		4813111019L	C17
8+27312113-7 -36329727-5 -67451852-4 -23466201-1 -13485125+0		4813111020L	C17
8-70025979-6 +42421947-4 -32171016-2 +60162087-1 -12840220+0		4813111021L	C17
8-32293737-6 +68649311-4 -50021122-2 +12246408+0 -14400173+0		4813111022L	C17
8+34230832-6 -66586383-4 +41815635-2 -13763661+0 -27784095+0		4813111023L	C17
6+00		4813111024L	C17
8+38989201-10-55940745-8 -15954420-4 -40342141-1 -13743202+2		4813111025L	C17
8+77780637-8 -61366270-5 +17150785-2 -25305470+0 -23510073-2		4813111026L	C17
8-31505301-9 +26424436-6 -03872135-4 -31287840-1 -55155854+1		4813111027L	C17
8-10016221-8 +77140982-6 -21284366-3 -27020790-1 -35491297+1		4813111028L	C17
8-46287363-9 +33117047-6 -84450738-4 -42982584-1 -23443755+1		4813111029L	C17
8+31104924-10+14172400-7 -22642071-4 -47093852-1 -93421183-4		4813111030L	C17
8-56941091-10+82008228-7 -45342393-4 -42535348-1 -28326505-4		4813111031L	C17
8-59094493-9 +49734871-6 -15896720-3 -29930155-1 +15217458-3		4813111032L	C17
8-12315732-8 +10015402-5 -29981650-2 -13628570-1 +34486132-3		4813111033L	C17
8-20079972-8 +15992395-5 -45914042-3 +37594365-2 +58834920-3		4813111034L	C17
8+43243736-9 -32145232-6 +77121009-4 -58736613-1 -16150771-3		4813111035L	C17
6	#15	4813111036L	C17
		000040	

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 11				HYDROGEN				NEUTRON ENERGY						
								MODE 1						
71 LIBRARY DATA								+1	+11	+1	+10			
64.672												#10	4813112001L	C17
												#11	4813112002L	C17
R	+321-1	+1+1	+250-14	+274-1	+1+1	+290-14							4813112003L	C17
R	+371-1	+1+1	+402-14	+405-1	+1+1	+432-14							4813112004L	C17
R	+446-1	+1+1	+465-14	+502-1	+1+1	+508-14							4813112005L	C17
R	+570-1	+1+1	+566-14	+601-1	+1+1	+622-14							4813112006L	C17
R	+876-1	+1+1	+743-14	+10740	+1+1	+825-14							4813112007L	C17
R	+126+0	+1+1	+882-14	+145+0	+1+1	+918-14							4813112008L	C17
R	+173+0	+1+1	+942-14	+224+0	+1+1	+854-14					#12	4813112009L	C17	
R	+10+2	+469-12	+436-12	+448-12	+426-12	+414-12							4813112010L	C17
R	+350-12	+332-12	+291-12	+205-12	+123-12						#13	4813112011L	C17	
R	+4	+4	+3	+2	+2	+1.5	+1	+1	+825	+856		#14	4813112012L	C17
R	+15826844-2	+33012191-1	+21879494-0	+14318371-0	+12724462+2								4813112013L	C17
R	+10655547-0	+14171034+1	+61655606+1	+10801003+2	+43701751+1								4813112014L	C17
R	+75070545-1	+10066126+1	+33976507+1	+00061892+1	+27856189+1								4813112015L	C17
R	+66006325-1	+87858660+0	+28182766+1	+70947976+1	+17921059+1								4813112016L	C17
R	+50825730-1	+67221681+0	+22228082+1	+56201650+1	+11860803+1								4813112017L	C17
R	+31785607-1	+66818280-1	+66766398-0	+20437682+1	+16792805+1								4813112018L	C17
R	+28680246-1	+38461632-0	+16100377+1	+25167962+1	+63304802+0								4813112019L	C17
R	+11230689-2	+22411211-1	+16101201-0	+13872072+1	+10848480+1								4813112020L	C17
R	+80560520-2	+20560011-1	+11227243-0	+63809366+0	+10245870+1								4813112021L	C17
R	+17450425-2	+61710719-1	+01426122-0	+59272902-1	+11617112+1								4813112022L	C17
R	+97477607-3	+20125557-1	+11162321+0	+71607092+0	+22220792+1								4813112023L	C17
R	+44.44												4813112024L	C17
R	+61705020-5	+65290016-2	+22661008-1	+61962479+0	+12581522+2								4813112025L	C17
R	+66074822-6	+51122917-2	+11150471-2	+37104213+0	+10201750+2								4813112026L	C17
R	+92300270-6	+10155083-2	+23120390-1	+64592836+0	+70820851+1								4813112027L	C17
R	+55618220-5	+50233050-2	+20066710-1	+87915510+0	+43848610+1								4813112028L	C17
R	+106121605-4	+21152420-2	+10000015-1	+01700606+0	+31825612+1								4813112029L	C17
R	+37458716-4	+11175680-2	+123712062-1	+02101471+0	+24527626+1								4813112030L	C17
R	+31186041-5	+40400267-2	+22310756-1	+10524115+1	+17195350+1								4813112031L	C17
R	+12200002-5	+251020057-2	+17907540-1	+06736842+0	+18007708+1								4813112032L	C17
R	+16314867-3	+62624806-2	+11126129+0	+15871882+1	+25771045+4								4813112033L	C17
R	+28146814-5	+89175010-4	+00027045-2	+00209276+0	+12019011+1								4813112034L	C17
R	+20534187-6	+27526762-2	+10060210-1	+10215114+1	+20267404+1								4813112035L	C17
R											#15	4813112036L	C17	



# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 12		HYDROGEN		NEUTRON ENERGY		MODE 4	
71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +12 +3 +81							
41.671						*10	4813113001L C17
0	1271-1	+1+1	+280-14	+244-1	+1+1	+280-14	*11 4813113002L C17
0	1271-1	+1+1	+407-14	+407-1	+1+1	+422-14	4813113003L C17
0	1444-1	+1+1	+445-14	+507-1	+1+1	+508-14	4813113004L C17
0	1570-1	+1+1	+566-14	+601-1	+1+1	+620-14	4813113005L C17
0	1676-1	+1+1	+762-14	+107+0	+1+1	+824-14	4813113006L C17
0	1724+0	+1+1	+882-14	+145+0	+1+1	+912-14	4813113007L C17
0	1724+0	+1+1	+942-14	+224+0	+1+1	+254-14	4813113008L C17
8+10+12	+449-12	+486-12	+448-12	+426-12	+414-12		*12 4813113009L C17
8	+350-12	+322-12	+231-12	+205-12	+122-12		*13 4813113010L C17
6	+4.85+4.06+2.25+2.22+1.49+1.00+5.67+4.45+3.85+4.42						*14 4813113011L C17
8	-15660264-2	+32766161-1	-21791766-0	+14264597-0	-13724690+2		4813113012L C17
8	+22611670-2	-63209756-1	+76291550-0	-15727101+1	-27540626+1		4813113013L C17
8	+76159271-1	-92404422+0	+40689276+1	-74799109+1	-22001105+1		4813113014L C17
0	+50525730-1	-67221680+0	+29228582+1	-56901610+1	-11860802+1		4813113015L C17
8	+209171607-2	-54920560-1	+41219822-0	-19116026+1	-16752202+1		4813113016L C17
0	+25211202-2	-29295763-2	+27121075-1	-11067523+1	-10450025+1		4813113017L C17
0	-70760162-2	+10186662-1	-11099574-0	-56222160+0	-10570539+1		4813113018L C17
0	-17758607-2	+41799719-1	-11924192-0	-15371907-1	-11417117+1		4813113019L C17
0	-17277607-2	+20125087-1	-1169111+0	-71698609+0	-22220792+1		4813113020L C17
6	46.44						4813113021L C17
0	+61705022-5	-65090014-2	+22662002-1	-61962679+0	-12581522+2		4813113022L C17
0	-00022022-5	+01226450-2	-62202010-2	+22714704+0	-98067719+1		4813113023L C17
0	+41380614-5	-40110967-2	+14991197-1	-72202625+0	-55212686+1		4813113024L C17
0	+20121635-5	-01152422-2	+19020515-1	-21790604+0	-31835612+1		4813113025L C17
0	+27229640-6	-17202732-1	+15711222-1	-94610527+0	-22211694+1		4813113026L C17
0	+142769212-6	-26090120-2	+17420126-1	-56146272+0	-17155904+1		4813113027L C17
0	-20240610-6	-72067069-4	+12225601-1	-21175764+0	-15002614+1		4813113028L C17
0	-20164614-5	+20175010-4	+82925045-2	-29209276+0	-12019011+1		4813113029L C17
0	+60526187-6	-27526762-2	+22921210-1	-10215114+1	-20267404+1		4813113030L C17
6						*15	4813113031L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 13

POLYETHYLENE (CH<sub>2</sub>)

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

71150000 DATA +1 +13 +1 +10

64.1101

8.1706-1 +5.1 +2419-13 +213-1 +5.1 +2102-13

9.1706-1 +5.1 +2061-13 +246-1 +5.1 +1382-13

9.1706-1 +5.1 +1701-13 +206-1 +5.1 +1506-13

8.1706-1 +5.1 +1301-13 +302-1 +5.1 +1001-13

8.1706-1 +5.1 +8202-14 +606-1 +5.1 +6279-14

9.1706-1 +5.1 +4700-14 +802-1 +5.1 +3642-14

8.1706-1 +5.1 +2401-14 +12640 +5.1 +1049-14

9.1706-1 +811-13 +789-13 +696-13 +696-13 +647-13

8 +577-13 +522-13 +660-13 +212-13 +202-13

6 +4 +4 +3 +2 +2 +1.5 +1 +1 +.025 +.535

9 -19404697-5 +11743105-3 -75610302-2 +18509150-1 -1372001247

9 -140804529-5 -40245015-3 +10622545-1 -26624254-0 -87200892+1

9 -140176904-5 -56429309-3 +10007543-1 -39692222-0 -55700250+1

9 -156119804-5 -65220165-3 +25603121-1 -51021555+0 -35250904+1

8 -150072609-5 -59605222-2 +22971851-1 -46725482-0 -23719838+1

9 -110179502-5 -26352776-3 +10440446-1 -32926671-0 -16609390+1

9 -160842709-5 -1014272-3 +52835139-2 -27077522-0 -12659984+1

8 -147729747-6 -546600225-4 +22101608-2 -20791540-0 -10780092+1

9 -10082224-5 +22904120-2 -20075459-2 -82362207-1 -10270017+1

9 -14222225-5 +50854641-2 -10601033-1 +7301573-1 -11520239+1

9 -55724720-6 +6042501-4 -26611242-1 -12548614+0 -22270204+1

6.660

9 +64073191-10 +10347048-5 -24561706-2 -62046453-1 -13622006+2

8 +30425550-7 -10757590-6 +26123003-1 -11851277-0 -97620262+1

8 +92160500-7 -22501167-4 +22022265-2 -19566572-0 -60234616+1

9 -145741281-7 +12550110-6 -11500706-2 -77592220-1 -59676620+1

8 -18576769-7 +66609142-5 -70222551-3 -10254400-0 -42000129+1

9 -76568206-7 +20822369-4 -16422432-2 -95460391-1 -32820309+1

9 -86666242-7 +23092427-4 -17861058-2 -10233157-0 -26595781+1

8 -70841112-7 +19543809-4 -12047281-2 -14140057-0 -15436971+1

9 -27952590-7 +92550645-5 -26576169-3 -16992031-0 -86629181+0

9 -169567505-7 +15705432-4 -72172791-3 -16588259-0 -29824852-0

9 -26266272-7 +50609042-5 +22765712-4 -17091227-0 -10609957+1

6

\*10 4813114001L C17

\*11 4813114002L C17

4813114003L C17

4813114004L C17

4813114005L C17

4813114006L C17

4813114007L C17

4813114008L C17

\*12 4813114009L C17

4813114010L C17

\*13 4813114011L C17

\*14 4813114012L C17

4813114013L C17

4813114014L C17

4813114015L C17

4813114016L C17

4813114017L C17

4813114018L C17

4813114019L C17

4813114020L C17

4813114021L C17

4813114022L C17

4813114023L C17

4813114024L C17

4813114025L C17

4813114026L C17

4813114027L C17

4813114028L C17

4813114029L C17

4813114030L C17

4813114031L C17

4813114032L C17

4813114033L C17

4813114034L C17

4813114035L C17

\*15 4813114036L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 14

POLYETHYLENE (CH<sub>2</sub>)

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 4

7110000 DATA +1 +14 +4 +10	#10	4813115001L	C17
6+1101	#11	4813115002L	C17
9+206-1 +5+1 +2410-12 +212-1 +5+1 +2102-13		4813115003L	C17
9+229-1 +5+1 +2061-13 +246-1 +5+1 +1883-13		4813115004L	C17
9+246-1 +5+1 +1701-13 +204-1 +5+1 +1506-13		4813115005L	C17
8+222-1 +5+1 +1301-13 +302-1 +5+1 +1081-13		4813115006L	C17
8+407-1 +5+1 +8202-14 +604-1 +5+1 +6270-14		4813115007L	C17
8+705-1 +5+1 +4700-14 +802-1 +5+1 +2642-14		4813115008L	C17
8+065-1 +5+1 +2401-14 +124+0 +5+1 +1040-14	#12	4813115009L	C17
9+10+2 +811-13 +780-13 +606-13 +685-13 +647-13		4813115010L	C17
9 +577-13 +532-13 +440-13 +318-13 +202-13	#13	4813115011L	C17
6 +4+05+4+06+3+225+2+23+1+405+1+005+0.67+0.45+1.385+0.43	#14	4813115012L	C17
9 -10404687-5 +21746148-3 -75510202-2 +18509150-1 -12730032+2		4813115013L	C17
9 +21144442-5 -20104764-3 +16381624-1 -36732946-0 -70609864+1		4813115014L	C17
9 +44245048-5 -54609821-2 +22102201-1 -47845048-0 -36509818+1		4813115015L	C17
9 +26409710-5 -42991584-3 +17390818-1 -40769630-0 -21239951+1		4813115016L	C17
9 +10278884-5 -24115542-3 +10170242-1 -22701097-0 -14099090+1		4813115017L	C17
9 +50701084-6 -64425881-4 +21424027-2 -22954042-0 -11290045+1		4813115018L	C17
9 -24485626-6 +27721212-4 -67566041-3 -17426732-0 -10400072+1		4813115019L	C17
9 -15018545-5 +17462023-3 -61074723-2 -10288380-0 -10300053+1		4813115020L	C17
9 -25416700-5 +20651423-3 -10651547-1 -40891163-1 -10600110+1		4813115021L	C17
9 -42322905-5 +50854661-3 -18602022-1 +73025787-1 -11520230+1		4813115022L	C17
9 -53736700-6 +60425281-2 -26618052-2 -12548414+0 -22279204+1		4813115023L	C17
6+60		4813115024L	C17
9 +64072101-10+103670048-5 -24862704-3 -62046453-1 -13622906+2		4813115025L	C17
9 -19470060-7 +58287660-5 -64564170-3 -66372387-1 -80520467+1		4813115026L	C17
9 -20132018-7 +11683328-4 -11002282-2 -81338702-1 -60243707+1		4813115027L	C17
9 -17714810-6 +47050532-4 -61771455-2 -55876002-3 -48881220+1		4813115028L	C17
9 -71742620-7 +18905282-4 -14403268-2 -11029165-0 -29475055+1		4813115029L	C17
9 -84133411-7 +21027606-4 -13085008-2 -12024120-0 -19206038+1		4813115030L	C17
9 -84071164-7 +20577768-4 -12488121-2 -14243364-0 -14158306+1		4813115031L	C17
9 -85060333-7 +20278256-4 -11723919-2 -14848632-0 -10839083+1		4813115032L	C17
9 -80646800-7 +10044408-4 -10484057-2 -15378647-0 -81720047+0		4813115033L	C17
9 -68567595-7 +15704533-4 -72172781-3 -16588359-0 -29834853-0		4813115034L	C17
9 -24846272-7 +50609042-5 +27765753-4 -17096237-0 -19608857+1		4813115035L	C17
6	#15	4813115036L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 15

CARBON

NEUTRON ENERGY  
MODE 1

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +15 +1 +10

6+.0407

8	+194-1	+6+1	+2331-13	+2025-1	+6+1	+2134-13	*10	4813116001L	C17				
8	+213-1	+6+1	+1961-13+	2270-1	+6+1+	1783-13	*11	4813116002L	C17				
8	+245-1	+6+1	+1600-13+	2700-1	+6+1+	1419-13		4813116003L	C17				
8	+304-1	+6+1	+1221-13+	3560-1	+6+1+	1007-13		4813116004L	C17				
8	+444-1	+6+1	+7606-14+	5410-1	+6+1+	5762-14		4813116005L	C17				
8	+636-1	+6+1	+4486-14+	7300-1	+6+1+	3513-14		4813116006L	C17				
8	+870-1	+6+1	+2379-14+	1126+0	+6+1+	1078-14		4813116007L	C17				
8	+10+2	+160-13	+106-13	+609-14	+682-14	+612-14	*12	4813116009L	C17				
8	+862-14	+644-14	+424-14	+272-14	+144-14		*13	4813116010L	C17				
6	+4	+4	+3	+2	+2	+1.5	+1	+1	+0.825	+0.565	*14	4813116011L	C17
8	+22433999-4	-26957926-2	+10613584-0	-16947028+1	-45732995+1			4813116012L	C17				
8	+18205393-4	-21712165-2	+84253106-1	-13253000+1	-34433064+1			4813116013L	C17				
8	+11787230-4	-14160709-2	+55770528-1	-90566283+0	-23533166+1			4813116014L	C17				
8	+90219542-5	-10811645-2	+42464096-1	-69692353+0	-18333188+1			4813116015L	C17				
8	+67434826-5	-80525828-3	+31311340-1	-51050411+0	-13333238+1			4813116016L	C17				
8	+39683030-5	-45994446-3	+17025798-1	-28143471-0	-86999515+0			4813116017L	C17				
8	+20998260-5	-24188010-3	+87182622-2	-15642874-0	-65666470+0			4813116018L	C17				
8	+18462934-5	-19897594-3	+59974741-2	-81006691-1	-47666596-0			4813116019L	C17				
8	+26404461-7	-38059021-5	-62356037-3	+24483738-1	-35333393-0			4813116020L	C17				
8	-88483070-6	+11080980-3	-52793049-2	+98162019-1	-37333550-0			4813116021L	C17				
8	+25175057-5	-29683382-3	+10791235-1	-16391472-0	-74333048+0			4813116022L	C17				
6	+60							4813116023L	C17				
8	-12188750-9	+50192966-7	+84870175-4	-83160583-1	-10894110+2			4813116024L	C17				
8	-30577138-9	+41235890-6	-15942873-3	-19470947-1	-11005524+2			4813116025L	C17				
8	-39241120-9	+50637901-6	-19489380-3	-13673393-1	-76239262+1			4813116026L	C17				
8	+32355989-9	-31185720-6	+94870738-4	-46536309-1	-48481075+1			4813116027L	C17				
8	+10893183-9	-11754091-6	+46606780-3	-44353697-1	-32356791+1			4813116028L	C17				
8	+19333410-10	-12622735-7	+14965328-4	-45870640-1	-16727149+1			4813116029L	C17				
8	+31820491-10	-26598570-7	+27719088-4	-51756003-1	-66494975+0			4813116030L	C17				
8	-12936304-9	+14564425-6	-28479823-4	-47893397-1	+16921094-0			4813116031L	C17				
8	-55415856-10	+11610842-6	-39963004-4	-45128531-1	+11947965+1			4813116032L	C17				
8	-10555576-9	+18044354-6	-65256296-4	-42963114-1	+17558925+1			4813116033L	C17				
8	-42421767-10	+49451302-7	+52449185-5	-51619900-1	-12954567-0			4813116034L	C17				
6							*15	4813116035L	C17				
								4813116036L	C17				

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

## MATERIAL 16 BORON

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +16 +0 +0

6+00540

8+1870-1+5+1 +2278-13+1866-1+5+1 +2119-13

8+0061-1+5+1 +1832-13+2187-1+5+1 +1748-13

8+0374-1+5+1 +1585-13+2612-1+5+1 +1406-13

8+0046-1+5+1 +1216-13+3449-1+5+1 +1008-13

8+4211-1+5+1 +7696-14+5251-1+5+1 +5981-14

8+6177-1+5+1 +4627-14+7112-1+5+1 +3689-14

8+0457-1+5+1 +2534-14+1080+0+5+1 +1156-14

8+10+2 +114-12 +682-13 +771-13 +731-13 +517-13

8 +264-13 +151-13 +716-14 +415-14 +223-14

\*10 4813117001L C17

\*11 4813117002L C17

4813117003L C17

4813117004L C17

4813117005L C17

4813117006L C17

4813117007L C17

4813117008L C17

\*12 4813117009L C17

4813117010L C17

\*13 4813117011L C17

## MATERIAL 17 ALUMINUM

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +17 +0 +0

6+00290

8+2200-1+12+2+2216-13+2320-1+12+2+2610-13

8+2410-1+12+2+2346-13+2490-1+12+2+2051-12

8+2660-1+12+2+1207-13+2820-1+12+2+1546-13

8+2100-1+12+2+1288-13+3520-1+12+2+1019-13

8+4320-1+12+2+7465-14+5240-1+12+2+5596-14

8+6140-1+12+2+4341-14+6040-1+12+2+3269-14

8+2400-1+12+2+2209-14+1120+0+12+2+1181-14

8+10+2 +176-13 +127-13 +714-14 +500-14 +353-14

8 +182-14 +142-14 +985-15 +557-15 +335-15

\*10 4813118001L C17

\*11 4813118002L C17

4813118003L C17

4813118004L C17

4813118005L C17

4813118006L C17

4813118007L C17

4813118008L C17

\*12 4813118009L C17

4813118010L C17

\*13 4813118011L C17

## MATERIAL 18 IRON

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +18 +0 +0

6+00214

8+2940-1+26+2+3989-13+2940-1+26+2+3518-13

8+2950-1+26+2+3064-13+2970-1+26+2+2623-13

8+3040-1+26+2+2220-13+3130-1+26+2+1818-13

8+3300-1+26+2+1435-13+3600-1+26+2+1076-13

8+4240-1+26+2+7401-14+5070-1+26+2+5441-14

8+5950-1+26+2+4229-14+6970-1+26+2+3269-14

8+8280-1+26+2+2355-14+1170+0+26+2+1494-14

8+10+2 +286-14 +969-14 +225-14 +927-15 +547-15

8 +380-15 +307-15 +216-15 +104-15 +467-16

\*10 4813119001L C17

\*11 4813119002L C17

4813119003L C17

4813119004L C17

4813119005L C17

4813119006L C17

4813119007L C17

4813119008L C17

\*12 4813119009L C17

4813119010L C17

\*13 4813119011L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

## MATERIAL 19 ZIRCONIUM

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +19 +0 +0

6+0150

8+3310-1+40+2+4614-13+3290-1+40+2+4066-13

8+3230-1+40+2+3461-13+3090-1+40+2+2791-13

8+2910-1+40+2+2326-13+3220-1+40+2+1930-13

8+3280-1+40+2+1461-13+3440-1+40+2+1038-13

8+3920-1+40+2+6760-14+4620-1+40+2+4780-14

8+5450-1+40+2+3733-14+6420-1+40+2+3101-14

8+7970-1+40+2+2355-14+1730+0+40+2+3921-14

6+0

\*10 4813120001L C17

\*11 4813120002L C17

4813120003L C17

4813120004L C17

4813120005L C17

4813120006L C17

4813120007L C17

4813120008L C17

\*12 4813120009L C17

\*13 4813120010L C17

## MATERIAL 20 NIORIUM

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +20 +0 +0

6+0153

8+3450-1+41+2+4822-13+3400-1+41+2+4196-13

8+3360-1+41+2+3615-13+3330-1+41+2+3049-13

8+3320-1+41+2+2509-13+3330-1+41+2+1994-13

8+3390-1+41+2+1512-13+3550-1+41+2+1072-13

8+4030-1+41+2+6921-14+4780-1+41+2+4957-14

8+5600-1+41+2+3813-14+6520-1+41+2+3077-14

8+8740-1+41+2+2443-14+1270+0+41+2+1986-14

6+0

\*10 4813121001L C17

\*11 4813121002L C17

4813121003L C17

4813121004L C17

4813121005L C17

4813121006L C17

4813121007L C17

4813121008L C17

\*12 4813121009L C17

\*13 4813121010L C17

## MATERIAL 21 TUNGSTEN

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +21 +0 +0

6+0102

8+4650-1+74+2+6824-13+4490-1+74+2+5854-13

8+4380-1+74+2+5000-13+4270-1+74+2+4170-13

8+4180-1+74+2+3412-13+4090-1+74+2+2675-13

8+4020-1+74+2+1993-13+4050-1+74+2+1379-13

8+4320-1+74+2+8523-14+5100-1+74+2+6278-14

8+6400-1+74+2+5671-14+8400-1+74+2+5866-14

8+1250+0+74+2+6320-14+5050+0+74+2+1746-13

8+10+2 +936-15 +273-15 +202-15 +897-15 +952-15

8 +115-15 +749-16 +450-16 +268-16 +126-16

\*10 4813122001L C17

\*11 4813122002L C17

4813122003L C17

4813122004L C17

4813122005L C17

4813122006L C17

4813122007L C17

4813122008L C17

\*12 4813122009L C17

\*13 4813122010L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 22 URANIUM

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +22 +0 +0

64.0101

0.66700-14.0247+75.75-11.66720-14.024246201-12  
 0.66500-14.0247+80.82-11.66670-14.024247.406-13  
 0.66300-14.0247+85.85-11.66620-14.024248.22-12  
 0.66100-14.0247+90.85-11.66570-14.024248.66-13  
 0.65900-14.0247+95.85-11.66520-14.024249.10-14  
 0.65700-14.0247+100.85-11.66470-14.024249.54-14  
 0.65500-14.0247+105.85-11.66420-14.024250.73-14  
 0.65300-14.0247+110.85-11.66370-14.024251.57-13  
 64.0

#10	4813123001L	C17
#11	4813123002L	C17
	4813123003L	C17
	4813123004L	C17
	4813123005L	C17
	4813123006L	C17
	4813123007L	C17
	4813123008L	C17
#12	4813123009L	C17
#13	4813123010L	C17

MATERIAL 22 URANIUM

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +22 +0 +0

64.00.1

0.66110-14.0247+75.75-11.66500-14.024246502-13  
 0.65910-14.0247+80.85-11.66450-14.024247.406-13  
 0.65710-14.0247+85.85-11.66400-14.024248.22-12  
 0.65510-14.0247+90.85-11.66350-14.024248.66-13  
 0.65310-14.0247+95.85-11.66300-14.024249.10-14  
 0.65110-14.0247+100.85-11.66250-14.024249.54-14  
 0.64910-14.0247+105.85-11.66200-14.024250.73-14  
 0.64710-14.0247+110.85-11.66150-14.024251.57-13  
 64.0

#10	4813124001L	C17
#11	4813124002L	C17
	4813124003L	C17
	4813124004L	C17
	4813124005L	C17
	4813124006L	C17
	4813124007L	C17
	4813124008L	C17
#12	4813124009L	C17
#13	4813124010L	C17

MATERIAL 24 LITHIUM HYDRIDE POLYMETHYLENE MATRIX  
 CONSTITUENTS (BY WEIGHT)  
 LITHIUM HYDRIDE .80  
 POLYMETHYLENE .20

71 LIBRARY DATA +1 +24 +0 +0

64.166

0.6102-01.42+1.42100-12.4132-01.43+1.41050-12  
 0.4206-01.42+1.41224-12.4221-01.43+1.41672-13  
 0.4207-01.42+1.41567-12.4260-01.43+1.41376-12  
 0.4208-01.42+1.41207-12.4362-01.43+1.41007-12  
 0.4258-01.42+1.41770-14.4562-01.43+1.416075-14  
 0.4257-01.42+1.41566-14.4754-01.43+1.413576-14  
 0.4209-01.42+1.42055-14.41170+0.42+1.41161-14  
 0.410+2.4100-12.4107-12.4222-13.4296-12.4311-12  
 8.4667-12.4572-13.4440-13.4202-13.4204-13

#10	4813125001L	C17
#11	4813125002L	C17
	4813125003L	C17
	4813125004L	C17
	4813125005L	C17
	4813125006L	C17
	4813125007L	C17
	4813125008L	C17
#12	4813125009L	C17
	4813125010L	C17
#13	4813125011L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 25 BORON  
CONSTITUENTS (BY WEIGHT)  
BORON CARRIDE .22  
ALUMINUM .77

LIBRARY DATA #1 #25 #0 #0

#1 0000  
942200-1+13+2+2772-13+2250-1+13+2+2408-13  
942200-1+13+2+2252-13+2420-1+13+2+1024-13  
942400-1+13+2+1757-13+2750-1+13+2+1414-13  
942600-1+13+2+1270-13+2520-1+13+2+1013-13  
942800-1+13+2+7514-13+2250-1+13+2+555-13  
942900-1+13+2+7400-13+2600-1+13+2+3357-13  
943400-1+13+2+2345-13+1110+0+13+2+1171-13  
941012 1360-13 1226-13 1197-13 1174-13 1123-13  
941650-13 1413-13 1226-13 1141-13 1231-13

*10	4813126001L	C17
*11	4813126002L	C17
	4813126003L	C17
	4813126004L	C17
	4813126005L	C17
	4813126006L	C17
	4813126007L	C17
	4813126008L	C17
*12	4813126009L	C17
	4813126010L	C17
*13	4813126011L	C17

MATERIAL 26 BORON CARRIDE

LIBRARY DATA #1 #26 #0 #0

#1 0011  
941900-1+5+1 14325-13+2250-1+5+1 14009-13  
942400-1+5+1 12731-13+2710-1+5+1 13441-13  
944000-1+5+1 13152-13+2500-1+5+1 12003-13  
945010-1+5+1 12525-13+2570-1+5+1 12152-13  
947200-1+5+1 11727-13+2500-1+5+1 11270-13  
947050-1+5+1 11155-13+1312+0+1+1 12640-13  
947420-1+5+1 1720-13+1151+0+5+1 14150-13  
#12

*10	4813127001L	C17
*11	4813127002L	C17
	4813127003L	C17
	4813127004L	C17
	4813127005L	C17
	4813127006L	C17
	4813127007L	C17
	4813127008L	C17
*12	4813127009L	C17
*13	4813127010L	C17

MATERIAL 27 ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE (ZrH<sub>1.5</sub>)

LIBRARY DATA #1 #27 #0 #0

#1 0000  
142210-1+27+2+46514-13+2250-1+27+2+4052-13  
942240-1+20+2+2661-13+2120-1+22+2+2225-13  
942040-1+20+2+2264-13+2250-1+22+2+1022-13  
942200-1+20+2+1474-13+2500-1+22+2+1052-13  
945000-1+20+2+4520-13+2700-1+22+2+4547-13  
945570-1+22+2+23812-13+2520-1+22+2+2103-13  
142120-1+22+2+2252-13+1600+0+22+2+2512-13  
#12

*10	4813128001L	C17
*11	4813128002L	C17
	4813128003L	C17
	4813128004L	C17
	4813128005L	C17
	4813128006L	C17
	4813128007L	C17
	4813128008L	C17
*12	4813128009L	C17
*13	4813128010L	C17



# TYPE 1

GHT )

90

06

04

3

3

3

3

4

4

4

#10	4813129001L	C17
#11	4813129002L	C17
	4813129003L	C17
	4813129004L	C17
	4813129005L	C17
	4813129006L	C17
	4813129007L	C17
	4813129008L	C17
#12	4813129009L	C17
#13	4813129010L	C17

GHT )

755

232

013

#10	4813130001L	C17
#11	4813130002L	C17

# TYPE 1

HT)  
ON  
ER  
SIUM  
UM

•3135  
•0012  
•0192  
•0826  
•0122

*10	4813131001L	C17
*11	4813131002L	C17
	4813131003L	C17
	4813131004L	C17
	4813131005L	C17
	4813131006L	C17
	4813131007L	C17
	4813131008L	C17
*12	4813131009L	C17
*13	4813131010L	C17.

HT)  
ER  
UM

•105  
•045  
•044  
•446

*10	4813132001L	C17
*11	4813132002L	C17
	4813132003L	C17
	4813132004L	C17
	4813132005L	C17
	4813132006L	C17
	4813132007L	C17
	4813132008L	C17
*12	4813132009L	C17
*13	4813132010L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 32	MAGNETITE CONCRETE CONSTITUENTS (BY WEIGHT)		
HYDROGEN	.008	ALUMINUM	.014
CARBON	.001	SILICON	.126
OXYGEN	.395	POTASSIUM	.004
SODIUM	.005	CALCIUM	.039
MAGNESIUM	.001	IRON	.407

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +32 +0 +0	*10	4813133001L	C17
6+.0329	*11	4813133002L	C17
8+2630-1+16+2+3460-13+2670-1+16+2+3115-13		4813133003L	C17
8+2750-1+16+2+2782-13+2850-1+16+2+2466-13		4813133004L	C17
8+2980-1+16+2+2143-13+3170-1+17+2+1826-13		4813133005L	C17
8+3450-1+18+2+1512-13+3910-1+16+2+1202-13		4813133006L	C17
8+4750-1+18+2+8843-14+5720-1+19+2+6675-14		4813133007L	C17
8+6740-1+20+2+5319-14+7650-1+19+2+4135-14		4813133008L	C17
8+9280-1+18+2+3020-14+1330+0+17+2+2030-14	*12	4813133009L	C17
6+0	*13	4813133010L	C17

MATERIAL 33	MAGNETITE CONCRETE WITH IRON PUNCHINGS CONSTITUENTS (BY WEIGHT)		
HYDROGEN	.004	SILICON	.018
OXYGEN	.194	CALCIUM	.029
MAGNESIUM	.001	IRON	.751
ALUMINUM	.003		

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +33 +0 +0	*10	4813134001L	C17
6+.0271	*11	4813134002L	C17
8+2750-1+24+2+3664-13+2760-1+24+2+3302-13		4813134003L	C17
8+2800-1+24+2+2872-13+2850-1+24+2+2477-13		4813134004L	C17
8+2940-1+24+2+2115-13+3060-1+24+2+1754-13		4813134005L	C17
8+3260-1+24+2+1403-13+3610-1+24+2+1076-13		4813134006L	C17
8+4310-1+24+2+7593-14+5140-1+23+2+5552-14		4813134007L	C17
8+6070-1+22+2+4373-14+6920-1+23+2+3378-14		4813134008L	C17
8+8410-1+23+2+2427-14+1250+0+23+2+1786-14	*12	4813134009L	C17
6+0	*13	4813134010L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 1

MATERIAL 34      GROUND TEST REACTOR CORE MATERIAL  
 CONSTITUENTS (BY WEIGHT)  
 WATER                      8329  
 ALUMINUM                  8649  
 URANIUM                    8022

7LIBRARY DATA +1 +34 +0 +0

6+80544

8+2320-1+12+2+2964-13+2370-1+12+2+2668-13

8+2460-1+12+2+2410-13+2560-1+12+2+2130-13

8+2720-1+12+2+1804-13+2920-1+12+2+1618-13

8+3220-1+22+2+1358-13+3690-1+12+2+1091-13

8+4530-1+14+2+8106-14+5490-1+17+2+6124-14

8+6470-1+26+2+4838-14+7370-1+25+2+3762-14

8+9020-1+24+2+2779-14+1290+0+24+2+1846-14

6+0

\*10 4813135001L C17

\*11 4813135002L C17

4813135003L C17

4813135004L C17

4813135005L C17

4813135006L C17

4813135007L C17

4813135008L C17

\*12 4813135009L C17

\*13 4813135010L C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 2

71. LIBRARY DATA 47432

\*16

4813101001L

C17

6+10+9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1.375+1+.75+.5+.25

4813101002L

C17

6+10+9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1.375+1+.75+.5

4813101003L

C17

8+1-1+9124-2+8347-2+753-2+6707-2+5858-2+4985-2+4075-2+3058-2

4813101004L

C17

8+2318-2+1797-2+1405-2+9551-3+4533-3

\*17

4813101005L

C17

8+26+2+221189-8-447035-7-596629-9-462254-1+605384-3-647380+0

4813101006L

C17

8 -436223-4-115167-1+974645-3-375171-1+302198-3-773119+0

4813101007L

C17

8 +104774-8-372529-7+334694-9-400232-1+489746-3-629466+0

4813101008L

C17

8 -106623-3-191619-1+188760-2-279914-1-990512-5-928374+0

4813101009L

C17

8 -206179-3-961021-2+109709-2-305746-1+154359-3-766124+0

4813101010L

C17

8 -116415-8+335276-7-552973-2-342069-1+413589-3-601207+0

4813101011L

C17

8 -985285-4-288425-1+276113-2-220509-1-207144-3-105329+1

4813101012L

C17

8 -592310-5-745652-1+212071-2-257782-1-230398-4-882637+0

4813101013L

C17

8 -204532-4-123435-1+117091-2-254517-1+095958-4-755931+0

4813101014L

C17

8 +814907-9-372529-8-104046-8-277007-1+294102-3-566593+0

4813101015L

C17

8 -391230-4-350729-1+347703-2-102374-1-253327-3-118661+1

4813101016L

C17

8 -684448-4-282209-1+290326-2-243863-1-221612-4-104800+1

4813101017L

C17

8 +146964-4-206526-1+206884-2-202571-1-488842-4-918679+0

4813101018L

C17

8 +285606-3-142967-1+983521-3-191788-1+405492-4-736801+0

4813101019L

C17

8 +209548-8-372529-7-713044-9-215392-1+199228-3-523660+0

4813101020L

C17

8 -316126-4-420504-1+412045-2-160526-1-287292-3-130366+1

4813101021L

C17

8 -395111-3-267679-1+363065-2-185327-1-189415-3-122482+1

4813101022L

C17

8 -610461-4-278166-1+293950-2-142216-1-232036-3-107314+1

4813101023L

C17

8 +275943-3-225758-1+203288-2-141577-1-131830-3-906902+0

4813101024L

C17

8 -519427-4-102773-1+130405-2-132661-1-800074-4-727028+0

4813101025L

C17

8 -104774-8+111759-7+567525-2-145508-1+110772-3-473560+0

4813101026L

C17

8 -852245-4-461044-1+459689-2-134890-1-273406-3-142842+1

4813101027L

C17

8 -357313-3-329612-1+407302-2-118896-1-292492-3-136204+1

4813101028L

C17

8 -212173-3-309257-1+351335-2-110669-1-245943-3-122230+1

4813101029L

C17

8 -431566-3-183223-1+296403-2-110472-1-209670-3-110400+1

4813101030L

C17

8 -185870-3-137941-1+217196-2-893290-2-183993-3-928816+0

4813101031L

C17

8 +128676-4-839102-2+119669-2-907645-2-670341-4-684252+0

4813101032L

C17

8 -989530-9+242144-7-400178-9-903847-2+384619-4-405000+0

4813101033L

C17

8 +792148-5-528586-1+486251-2-127280-1-180698-3-152817+1

4813101034L

C17

8 -347162-5-482127-1+447875-2-119750-1-205827-3-142267+1

4813101035L

C17

8 -910796-4-370654-1+382923-2-105811-1-156702-3-134707+1

4813101036L

C17

8 -415279-3-241168-1+343107-2-104735-1-155972-3-124528+1

4813101037L

C17

8 -339594-3-155809-1+271698-2-802357-2-135751-3-110770+1

4813101038L

C17

8 -271005-3-669650-2+198534-2-457812-2-188827-3-929175+0

4813101039L

C17

8 -338347-3+485395-2-102778-2-691223-2-853508-5-688941+0

4813101040L

C17

8 +989530-9-223517-7+727596-11-387075-2-923156-5-305120+0

4813101041L

C17

8 +282565-3-626514-1+491858-2-104907-1-119159-3-161045+1

4813101042L

C17

8 -115305-3-501179-1+455031-2-743663-2-168317-3-157652+1

4813101043L

C17

8 +416755-4-460068-1+404412-2-100871-1-543583-4-144391+1

4813101044L

C17

8 -297730-3-340889-1+372932-2-704962-2-157473-3-135866+1

4813101045L

C17

8 -236330-3-224178-1+293977-2-575982-2-106019-3-124609+1

4813101046L

C17

8 -573702-3-499921-2+234980-2-870700-2+405868-4-110499+1

4813101047L

C17

8 -765579-3+109558-1-159351-2-664750-2+545792-4-938089+0

4813101048L

C17

8 -837329-3+232658-1+885825-3-613318-2+774000-4-662697+0

4813101049L

C17

8 +349246-9-102445-7+964064-10-17800-2+199999-4-137240+0

4813101050L

C17

8 +533704-3-708867-1+487772-2-809914-2-137839-3-163244+1

4813101051L

C17

8 +137981-3-584472-1+448614-2-694645-2-128133-3-158521+1

4813101052L

C17

8 +192947-3-535443-1+410748-2-856822-2-776926-4-146016+1

4813101053L

C17

8 -625809-4-420233-1+369007-2-424460-2-187948-3-138694+1

4813101054L

C17

8 -654361-4-304070-1+308629-2-549404-2-685342-4-127587+1

4813101055L

C17

8 -429744-3-933285-2+230281-2-444214-2-129680-4-118720+1

4813101056L

C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 2 (cont'd.)

8	-832352-3+103459-1+173711-2-448325-2+218679-4-103785+1	4813101057L	C17
8	-128537-2+339787-1+111998-2-407451-2+385340-4-836957+0	4813101058L	C17
8	-104883-2+435225-1+415994-3-601184-3-136263-4-492464+0	4813101059L	C17
8	-163709-10+814907-9-200089-10+129231-3-923075-5+298800-1	4813101060L	C17
8	+731208-3-772245-1+478808-2-808211-2-133554-3-159086+1	4813101061L	C17
8	+521436-3-677155-1+437344-2-570974-2-167327-3-153175+1	4813101062L	C17
8	+496399-3-636185-1+408076-2-659182-2-128793-3-142112+1	4813101063L	C17
8	+167769-3-468876-1+355699-2-508303-2-120219-3-136178+1	4813101064L	C17
8	+138256-3-378060-1+308176-2-606866-2-528211-4-124105+1	4813101065L	C17
8	-148655-3-181919-1+231468-2-233824-2-683507-4-116517+1	4813101066L	C17
8	-597393-3+279004-2+174158-2-302492-2-331142-4-102558+1	4813101067L	C17
8	-117036-2+312610-1+112109-2-412761-2+365568-4-856781+0	4813101068L	C17
8	-178341-2+651528-1+455085-3-293852-3-361536-4-635820+0	4813101069L	C17
8	-106023-2+383934-1+641344-4+257779-2-697801-4-215633+0	4813101070L	C17
8	+373115-10-120698-8+181809-10+387692-3-276923-4+190640+0	4813101071L	C17
8	+901837-3-824692-1+466760-2-851115-2-112858-3-152200+1	4813101072L	C17
8	+807438-3-746465-1+425721-2-853280-2-890839-4-142308+1	4813101073L	C17
8	+843770-3-701341-1+386945-2-721312-2-624496-4-135660+1	4813101074L	C17
8	+659500-3-564946-1+322002-2-747183-2-201490-4-124497+1	4813101075L	C17
8	+458125-3-470270-1+302216-2-606102-2-232973-4-116823+1	4813101076L	C17
8	+267179-3-316244-1+225871-2-287314-2-721254-4-103903+1	4813101077L	C17
8	-280698-3-702207-2+175564-2-412104-2-410189-5-953691+0	4813101078L	C17
8	-104082-2+243836-1+121369-2-232154-2-505119-4-811099+0	4813101079L	C17
8	-190222-2+676882-1+505743-3+485322-3-746884-4-647783+0	4813101080L	C17
8	-192423-2+764836-1+253897-3-920666-2+410991-4-376114+0	4813101081L	C17
8	-146561-2+746087-1+790286-5-847877-3+107326-4-129524+0	4813101082L	C17
8	+349246-2-559794-8-145519-10+861145-4-615247-5+335920+0	4813101083L	C17
8	+113051-2-383717-1+442025-2-894712-2-353867-4-140351+1	4813101084L	C17
8	+110206-2-803452-1+327970-2-106616-1+277658-4-130273+1	4813101085L	C17
8	+939596-3-659412-1+326151-2-132106-1+187898-3-120756+1	4813101086L	C17
8	+956228-3-641617-1+208050-2-146981-1+182527-3-105670+1	4813101087L	C17
8	+715532-3-514010-1+265334-2-148565-1+222269-3-962185+0	4813101088L	C17
8	+546667-3-407750-1+224367-2-909489-2+658612-4-859436+0	4813101089L	C17
8	+135713-3-214303-1+172720-2-428129-2-231508-4-773468+0	4813101090L	C17
8	-490561-3+908071-2+108176-2-145888-2-921241-4-648247+0	4813101091L	C17
8	-150702-2+562101-1+430723-3+210363-2-149487-3-514429+0	4813101092L	C17
8	-245275-2+102920+0+359905-3+381047-2-243956-3-421382+0	4813101093L	C17
8	-303861-2+127476+0-142218-2+136255-2-837725-4-297799+0	4813101094L	C17
8	-191685-2+871676-1-239710-4-162345-2-430769-4-498843-2	4813101095L	C17
8	+128057-8-316650-7+363798-9-477037-4-323075-4+571080+0	4813101096L	C17
8	+235622-2-111922+0+345602-2+253910-1-572257-3-126274+1	4813101097L	C17
8	+133544-2-845107-1+363852-2-123800-1+156336-3-117052+1	4813101098L	C17
8	+161341-2-847212-1+318501-2-228977-1+310732-3-687988+0	4813101099L	C17
8	+101143-2-686451-1+294264-2-208758-1+340291-3-853985+0	4813101100L	C17
8	+699213-3-607661-1+263718-2-156265-1+606404-4-502493+0	4813101101L	C17
8	+229271-3-305076-1+171599-2-242153-1+598641-3-647823+0	4813101102L	C17
8	+310730-5-243623-1+158540-2-153681-1+961991-4-264863+0	4813101103L	C17
8	+257854-3-119873-1+836735-3+256532-2-453993-3-143698+0	4813101104L	C17
8	-112281-2+443530-1+677611-4+212408-1-833555-3-223587+0	4813101105L	C17
8	-230052-2+107817+0+295215-2+216649-1-945454-3-308544+0	4813101106L	C17
8	-202584-2+100194+0-423895-3+104504-1-673830-3+181263+0	4813101107L	C17
8	-290482-2+131891+0-440355-3+754891-2-246886-3-133619+0	4813101108L	C17
8	-301778-2+163353+0-102109-2+203782-1-972562-3+183761+0	4813101109L	C17
6		*18 4813101110L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 2 (cont'd.)

8+74+2+232831-9-223517-7+174623-9-242535-1+120660-3-890974+0	4813101111L	C17
8 -204518-3+128568-1+133318-3-191787-1+591518-4-108841+1	4813101112L	C17
8 +465661-9-894070-7+122236-8-190904-1+746538-4-893115+0	4813101113L	C17
8 -125745-3+245195-1+198267-3-118834-1-942423-5-134392+1	4813101114L	C17
8 +787643-4+106947-1+752569-4-138343-1+194702-4-108976+1	4813101115L	C17
8 -570435-8+178814-6-125146-8-204547-1+876721-4-738445+0	4813101116L	C17
8 -126657-3+360296-1+336081-3-353881-2-916469-4-162353+1	4813101117L	C17
8 +290429-3+149874-1+322317-2-114488-1-917552-5-124031+1	4813101118L	C17
8 +121316-3+100410-1+155079-3-140209-1+271560-4-979037+0	4813101119L	C17
8 +232831-8-894070-7+611180-9-151456-1+468731-4-725899+0	4813101120L	C17
8 -323647-3+486438-1+615855-3+221842-2-149585-3-185975+1	4813101121L	C17
8 -117676-3+378620-1+497355-3+511602-3-126379-3-164705+1	4813101122L	C17
8 +244766-4+247699-1+398290-3-241460-2-955215-4-137084+1	4813101123L	C17
8 +301988-3+762933-2+208273-3-499013-2-581591-4-105576+1	4813101124L	C17
8 -931323-9+633299-7-844011-9-136874-1+364578-4-617773+0	4813101125L	C17
8 -366852-3+523730-1+104533-2+138441-1-272100-3-217172+1	4813101126L	C17
8 -731733-3+527589-1+262663-3+884861-2-208702-3-197109+1	4813101127L	C17
8 -193820-3+362816-1+784801-3+789203-2-196887-3-172687+1	4813101128L	C17
8 +103564-3+209435-1+668762-3+461419-2-159319-3-142461+1	4813101129L	C17
8 +886717-4+936923-2+472199-3-563394-2-485171-4-946306+0	4813101130L	C17
8 +232831-8-186265-7-523869-9-105450-1+164919-4-513978+0	4813101131L	C17
8 -423584-3+453079-1+173885-2+180300-1-329771-3-233387+1	4813101132L	C17
8 -688795-3+457098-1+161166-2+149558-1-279371-3-215451+1	4813101133L	C17
8 -613274-3+390026-1+146277-2+891050-2-214657-3-186299+1	4813101134L	C17
8 -651467-3+334804-1+128737-2+612381-2-178087-3-161723+1	4813101135L	C17
8 -202413-3+172056-1+106259-2+115150-2-121692-3-125056+1	4813101136L	C17
8 +321912-3+933055-3+680645-3-298360-2-690487-4-841444+0	4813101137L	C17
8 -302680-8+894070-7-509317-9-580903-2-112846-4-455337+0	4813101138L	C17
8 -109312-2+833499-1+259436-2+193157-1-347408-3-239594+1	4813101139L	C17
8 -126037-2+400274-1+243510-2+158876-1-304927-3-223213+1	4813101140L	C17
8 -959396-3+290834-1+228718-2+177090-1-312697-2-210157+1	4813101141L	C17
8 -121278-2+370221-1+195953-2+832146-2-199096-3-180464+1	4813101142L	C17
8 -814197-3+206657-1+178516-2+227847-2-136728-3-142346+1	4813101143L	C17
8 -744514-3+228933-1+128535-2-505161-2-430289-4-105765+1	4813101144L	C17
8 -433141-3+156570-1-694787-3-414373-2-322423-4-752213+0	4813101145L	C17
8 -116415-9-372529-8+582077-10-361813-2-121520-4-309714+0	4813101146L	C17
8 -142913-2+327987-1-305014-2+307556-1-472225-3-264936+1	4813101147L	C17
8 -169845-2+369141-1+289843-2+241245-1-394214-3-244087+1	4813101148L	C17
8 -141865-2+288128-1+270502-2+227757-1-367582-3-226790+1	4813101149L	C17
8 -142589-2+260243-1+249402-2+179086-1-307379-3-201935+1	4813101150L	C17
8 -124560-2+234116-1+219502-2+129376-1-248192-3-173765+1	4813101151L	C17
8 -110337-2+230575-1+176858-2+319403-2-133060-3-134598+1	4813101152L	C17
8 -125917-2+379210-1+103283-2+518964-2-128968-3-117041+1	4813101153L	C17
8 -795755-3+407221-1+303120-3+104053-1-155647-3-958986+0	4813101154L	C17
8 +669308-9-372529-8-218279-9+899360-3-425352-4-164630+0	4813101155L	C17
8 -103155-2+261035-1+292594-2+386221-1-552056-3-278216+1	4813101156L	C17
8 -642340-3+573455-2+298265-2+321006-1-484576-3-248780+1	4813101157L	C17
8 -667718-3+829528-2+285257-2+251130-1-403663-3-227837+1	4813101158L	C17
8 -806224-3+110844-1+246817-2+222105-1-361412-3-205893+1	4813101159L	C17
8 -110461-2+228409-1+207792-2+174534-1-300592-3-182653+1	4813101160L	C17
8 -104655-2+242873-1+164609-2+128918-1-237867-3-155730+1	4813101161L	C17
8 -135783-2+450540-1+936160-3+118052-1-204408-3-136616+1	4813101162L	C17
8 -126801-2+635995-1+154416-3+168827-1-230302-3-123812+1	4813101163L	C17
8 -808959-3+617101-1-358941-3+127672-1-169469-3-743653+0	4813101164L	C17
8 +261934-9-116415-7+103682-9+277429-2-633679-4-229469-2	4813101165L	C17
8 -424691-3+147211-1+276291-2+457876-1-636339-3-285415+1	4813101166L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 2 (cont'd.)

8	-873084-4-230667-2+278361-2+371416-1-550575-3-252417+1	4813101167L	C17
8	-485666-3+221465-3+278496-2+226940-1-397935-3-214970+1	4813101168L	C17
8	-305329-3+376724-3+240958-2+261435-1-422595-3-207447+1	4813101169L	C17
8	-420365-3+946392-2+194448-2+232616-1-377645-3-187266+1	4813101170L	C17
8	-720633-3+225627-1+143089-2+173283-1-302404-3-160067+1	4813101171L	C17
8	-842662-3+367845-1+782954-3+184766-1-290819-3-146047+1	4813101172L	C17
8	-982534-3+616379-1+275992-5+231538-1-314926-3-136154+1	4813101173L	C17
8	-105075-2+819578-1-623563-3+203979-1-267497-3-100345+1	4813101174L	C17
8	-386704-3+376949-1-356069-3+156864-1-222538-3-440409+0	4813101175L	C17
8	+138243-9-642467-8+691216-10+552776-2-100694-3+106348+0	4813101176L	C17
8	+141710-3+304839-2+260871-2+480940-1-691828-3-278895+1	4813101177L	C17
8	+148896-3-392938-2+257974-2+388263-1-600768-3-246547+1	4813101178L	C17
8	+256450-3-460226-2+233180-2+369991-1-569712-3-231961+1	4813101179L	C17
8	+319928-3-160423-1+237388-2+277240-1-488041-3-195827+1	4813101180L	C17
8	-168970-3+967157-2+172180-2+231772-1-403120-3-181323+1	4813101181L	C17
8	-278393-3+929667-2+134697-2+222453-1-395504-3-155801+1	4813101182L	C17
8	-543366-3+347290-1+592548-3+209355-1-352193-3-143568+1	4813101183L	C17
8	-659620-3+611234-1-215727-3+276657-1-396826-3-139953+1	4813101184L	C17
8	-889530-3+890611-1-885940-3+251850-1-351404-3-109335+1	4813101185L	C17
8	-436803-3+816608-1-107630-2+200452-1-321077-3-624658+0	4813101186L	C17
8	-733342-3+920581-1-110137-2+207482-1-277382-3-478509+0	4813101187L	C17
8	+494765-9-252621-7+265572-9+737493-2-145833-3+740835+0	4813101188L	C17
8	+102900-2-118046-1+242072-2+502968-1-804000-3-261216+1	4813101189L	C17
8	+993850-3-152033-1+227776-2+531369-1-822677-3-254314+1	4813101190L	C17
8	+114515-2-176677-1+210215-2+485204-1-773647-3-233148+1	4813101191L	C17
8	+821790-3-136527-1+188289-2+392558-1-668746-3-202940+1	4813101192L	C17
8	+852824-3-140489-1+156613-2+322868-1-585810-3-173578+1	4813101193L	C17
8	+438636-3-206865-2+108328-2+292797-1-544430-3-150314+1	4813101194L	C17
8	+337069-3+157714-1+416136-3+254913-1-490778-3-127963+1	4813101195L	C17
8	+494206-5+474854-1-443172-3+327142-1-543300-3-127130+1	4813101196L	C17
8	-801397-4+699983-1-103248-2+255240-1-459824-3-868379+0	4813101197L	C17
8	-556399-3+126227+0-188015-2+240574-1-413207-3-746365+0	4813101198L	C17
8	-103134-2+140201+0-198388-2+316000-1-480676-3-744704+0	4813101199L	C17
8	-699078-3+942281-1-114751-2+161771-1-300212-3-244038+0	4813101200L	C17
8	+960426-9-284053-7+174623-9+736457-2-190104-3+485032+0	4813101201L	C17
8	+353567-2-877178-1+257736-2+474301-1-104300-2-166457+1	4813101202L	C17
8	+148637-2-207425-1+206740-2+527457-1-999333-3-228524+1	4813101203L	C17
8	+242013-2-543171-1+208263-2+702280-1-123539-2-216874+1	4813101204L	C17
8	+198284-2-195059-1+119720-2+763629-1-117743-2-248921+1	4813101205L	C17
8	+246511-2-529988-1+139600-2+368899-1-862943-3-123306+1	4813101206L	C17
8	+227813-2-344609-1+702273-3+466607-1-868703-3-147648+1	4813101207L	C17
8	+157437-2-185606-1+382087-3+413383-1-931534-3-100930+1	4813101208L	C17
8	+186852-2-552125-2-346030-3+445003-1-944658-3-898340+0	4813101209L	C17
8	+145948-2+235387-1-982654-3+556114-1-110537-2-843081+0	4813101210L	C17
8	+118483-3+137000+0-243229-2+978446-2-326175-3-337704+0	4813101211L	C17
8	+764361-3+823107-1-203546-2-281216-1-224588-3+108844+1	4813101212L	C17
8	-750201-4+105123+0-149212-2+292552-1-555347-3-355375+0	4813101213L	C17
8	+316808-2+895292-1-340385-2-429334-1-697988-4+170034+1	4813101214L	C17
6		*18	4813101215L C17



# LIBRARY-TYPE 2 (cont'd.)

8+92+2-325063-8+245124-5-288710-7-276899-1+120624-3-636497+0	4813101216L	C17
8 -141247-4+136510-1+464376-4-461863-1+240821-3-614142-1	4813101217L	C17
8 -135042-7+252575-5-270084-7-371703-1+173384-3-958582-1	4813101218L	C17
8 +105754-3+183844-1+158613-3-687381-1+365458-3+860924+0	4813101219L	C17
8 +174296-3+572161-2+750357-4-673640-1+361024-3+103230+1	4813101220L	C17
8 -395812-8-132620-5+167638-7-306796-1+142982-3-284679+0	4813101221L	C17
8 +253794-4+474491-1+548521-4-770561-1+418655-3+108175+1	4813101222L	C17
8 +447872-3+435270-1-147698-3-769755-1+421774-3+129288+1	4813101223L	C17
8 +876847-4+194155-1+201343-4-365521-1+179288-3-181519+0	4813101224L	C17
8 -710133-8+277162-5-316650-7-315749-1+138339-3-110237-1	4813101225L	C17
8 +218183-3+732385-1+206232-4-825919-1+449984-3+125436+1	4813101226L	C17
8 +286904-3+573858-1+368338-4-517579-1+266820-3+142639+0	4813101227L	C17
8 +185284-3+381518-1+109077-3-181032-1+630580-4-102987+1	4813101228L	C17
8 +339008-3+124688-1+874586-4-549404-1+287943-3+775664+0	4813101229L	C17
8 -107102-7+327826-5-367872-7-368240-1+180007-3+308306+0	4813101230L	C17
8 -246067-3+109695+0+935480-4-330830-1+155137-3-937205+0	4813101231L	C17
8 +913835-4+94706-1+453405-4+296524-1-226340-3-332986+1	4813101232L	C17
8 +146121-3+665738-1+210614-3+323820-1-243117-3-322487+1	4813101233L	C17
8 +141936-3+729060-1-887476-4+169110-1-133079-3-245566+1	4813101234L	C17
8 +204335-3+594073-1-252390-3+125932-1-115683-3-191058+1	4813101235L	C17
8 -131549-7+226870-5-237487-7-738030-1+440247-3+184662+1	4813101236L	C17
8 +619120-4+132665+0+239954-2+237323-1-199114-3-327328+1	4813101237L	C17
8 -127271-3+135426+0+126575-3+515292-1-256659-3-434115+1	4813101238L	C17
8 -699422-4+124562+0+608312-4+504747-1-350345-3-410345+1	4813101239L	C17
8 -333684-3+123107+0-684140-4+490503-1-339073-3-386295+1	4813101240L	C17
8 -124504-3+102125+0-150037-3+187454-1-152281-3-235061+1	4813101241L	C17
8 +232291-3+684085-1-275670-3-250848-1+534349-3+270910+1	4813101242L	C17
8 -291038-8+125015-5-144355-7-189217-1+748310-4+434280-1	4813101243L	C17
8 -331117-3+216661+0-231922-2+300855-1-229437-3-367435+1	4813101244L	C17
8 -556676-3+214958+0-282081-3+644161-1-433103-3-498185+1	4813101245L	C17
8 -597112-3+191244+0-152770-3+630630-1-432719-3-469827+1	4813101246L	C17
8 -732990-3+184424-0-235303-3+455605-1-325691-3-379725+1	4813101247L	C17
8 -477766-3+179146+0-505812-3-725769-3-377589-4-169281+1	4813101248L	C17
8 -320830-3+153571+0-653277-3-921226-1+514260-3+239598+1	4813101249L	C17
8 -325957-3+107628+0-596054-3-623804-1+333803-3+157294+1	4813101250L	C17
8 -238651-8+306452-6-349246-8-220431-1+876089-4+507445+0	4813101251L	C17
8 -728941-3+270903+0-583699-3+971192-1-630798-3-652091+1	4813101252L	C17
8 -776506-3+263239+0-601809-3+100320+0-651205-3-651202+1	4813101253L	C17
8 -783985-3+251897+0-618823-3+100130+0-651824-3-632186+1	4813101254L	C17
8 -835879-3+235126+0-581617-3+680001-1-463448-3-479185+1	4813101255L	C17
8 -856106-3+238867+0-901757-3+397294-1-283370-3-346531+1	4813101256L	C17
8 -485574-3+193607+0-708361-3-373556+0+210504-2+143795+2	4813101257L	C17
8 -945705-3+173770+0-937686-3-272419-1+117580-3-764956-1	4813101258L	C17
8 -687618-3+805139-1-312516-3-176114-1+560787-4-101714-1	4813101259L	C17
8 -296859-8+862405-6-966247-8-114670-1+262410-4+373854+0	4813101260L	C17
8 +120625-3+283299+0-110437-2+134077+0-868537-3-790890+1	4813101261L	C17
8 +675793-3+295325+0-147652-2+101219+0-658357-3-647735+1	4813101262L	C17
8 +419661-3+308227+0-170827-2+734818-1-494320-3-518805+1	4813101263L	C17
8 +365259-3+251393+0-110865-2+135781+0-888928-3-745680+1	4813101264L	C17
8 -260579-3+262579+0-145630-2+843713-1-570471-3-525670+1	4813101265L	C17
8 -146907-3+244019+0-166440-2-674902-2-269670-4-115812+1	4813101266L	C17
8 -699920-3+201780+0-142180-2-253443-2-525246-4-106549+1	4813101267L	C17
8 -645501-3+126490+0-925482-3+242495-1-219572-3-176974+1	4813101268L	C17
8 -228561-3+219677-1-959656-3+273802-1-225318-3-146508+1	4813101269L	C17
8 +119326-8-142492-6+139698-8+224932-2-681016-4+624731-1	4813101270L	C17
8 +151702-2+274088+0-153404-2+150174+0-996039-3-835425+1	4813101271L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 2 (cont'd.)

8	+175515-2+225508+0-123906-2+100160+0-686869-3-622698+1	4813101272L	C17
8	+103903-2+352395+0-254904-2+150129-1-170109-3-264126+1	4813101273L	C17
8	+159399-2+285214+0-209605-2+907847-1-628747-3-554325+1	4813101274L	C17
8	+100754-2+247011+0-175941-2+103644+0-722731-3-579254+1	4813101275L	C17
8	+691411-3+229386+0-184743-2-200455-2-737230-4-113865+1	4813101276L	C17
8	+380653-3+196774+0-178703-2+300524-1-291891-3-226624+1	4813101277L	C17
8	+138691-3+138754+0-142089-2+509388-1-410576-3-279016+1	4813101278L	C17
8	+410041-3+113150+0-140434-2+556552-1-432668-3-258722+1	4813101279L	C17
8	+456922-3+592339-1-014001-3+101372-1-140257-3-410463+0	4813101280L	C17
8	+503496-8-111200-5+120490-7+230838-1-209675-3-596013+0	4813101281L	C17
8	+287972-2+256330+0-180400-3+112324+0-804934-3-662512+1	4813101282L	C17
8	+272036-2+266684+0-108292-2+407222-1-373698-3-358190+1	4813101283L	C17
8	+303575-2+23238+0-160669-2+132805+0-244633-3-707812+1	4813101284L	C17
8	+217747-2+289571+0-242211-2+385078-2-132622-3-194290+1	4813101285L	C17
8	+224878-2+213583+0-181951-2+834074-1-655001-3-467467+1	4813101286L	C17
8	+131310-2+102252+0-174946-2-243280-1-466733-5-982401-1	4813101287L	C17
8	+129095-2+189577+0-208532-2+453606-1-412642-3-275276+1	4813101288L	C17
8	+161727-2+017188-1-136601-2+511095-1-450988-2-259694+1	4813101289L	C17
8	+181113-2+678013-1-143007-2+524760-1-472283-2-223820+1	4813101290L	C17
8	+131965-2+721276-1-144437-2-132525-1-546115-4+561666+0	4813101291L	C17
8	+745579-3+109582+0-170000-2+296467-1-287653-3-261521+0	4813101292L	C17
8	+925502-8-209067-5+229174-7+442376-1-242966-3-126978+1	4813101293L	C17
8	+395673-2+219502+0-177313-2+350015-1-411052-3-335873+1	4813101294L	C17
8	+424892-2+208511+0-185224-2+233130-1-382542-3-317398+1	4813101295L	C17
8	+407647-2+176809+0-153295-2+103135+0-837923-3-571854+1	4813101296L	C17
8	+339413-2+128096+0-209726-3+576925-1-583566-3-359219+1	4813101297L	C17
8	+361909-2+142896+0-143132-2-534778-1+105578-3+105752+1	4813101298L	C17
8	+315898-2+169380+0-203888-2-429549-1+499007-4+776774+0	4813101299L	C17
8	+260266-2+139275+0-195080-2-132198-1-127153-3-225757+0	4813101300L	C17
8	+264105-2+216735-1-224051-3+442741-1-487769-3-220325+1	4813101301L	C17
8	+329043-2+288416-1-148877-2-527623-1+933312-4+215282+1	4813101302L	C17
8	+375793-2+109773-1-165024-2-211320-1-945642-4+112465+1	4813101303L	C17
8	+345750-2+394052-1-193517-2-625079-1+170547-3+296386+1	4813101304L	C17
8	+296158-2+872429-2-101735-2-255962-1-521350-4+171298+1	4813101305L	C17
8	+177533-8-612810-6+692671-8-210128-2-119537-3+799078+0	4813101306L	C17
8	+585991-2+972715-1-798251-3-654912+0+369684-2+246512+2	4813101307L	C17
8	+480270-2+193145+0-200811-2-185516+0+907098-3+529231+1	4813101308L	C17
8	+360564-2+121646+0-759902-3-332493+0+158620-2+123484+2	4813101309L	C17
8	+657564-2+145466-1-781345-3-164557+0+580897-3+615254+1	4813101310L	C17
8	+668893-2+671068-1-135877-2-236732+0+117939-2+805617+1	4813101311L	C17
8	+637904-2+636001-1-170909-2-828301-1+221802-3+241041+1	4813101312L	C17
8	+460030-2+361004-1-121341-2-341483+0+186603-2+121949+2	4813101313L	C17
8	+375000-2-896630-1+146743-3-100134+0+299682-3+316705+1	4813101314L	C17
8	+428162-2-487569-1-959710-2-201023+0+133253-2+116515+2	4813101315L	C17
8	+532688-2-579961-1-120336-2-561205-1+767823-4+272661+1	4813101316L	C17
8	+549999-2-667412-1-120122-2-179510+0+789132-3+700211+1	4813101317L	C17
8	+509166-2+361205-1-201479-2-939107-1+362424-3+405883+1	4813101318L	C17
8	+772692-2-159587+0-115351-2-668221-1+166026-3+241882+1	4813101319L	C17
6		*18 4813101320L	C17

# LIBRARY-TYPE 2 (cont'd.)

6+1.166667	4813101321L	C17
6+1.5+1.5	4813101322L	C17
6+1.5+1+1.5	4813101323L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1.5	4813101324L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1.5	4813101325L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1.5	4813101326L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1.5	4813101327L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.5	4813101328L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.5	4813101329L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.1875	4813101330L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.25	4813101331L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.25	4813101332L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.25	4813101333L	C17
6+1.5+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1.25	4813101334L	C17
8+4+1-183750-2+122683-1-808052-5-184773-2+211169-4-121014-1	4813101335L	C17
8-596083-2+400261-1-212298-4-110436-2+173508-4-682249-1	4813101336L	C17
8-560583-2+275540-1-667364-4-000263-2+157726-4-740447-1	4813101337L	C17
8-410233-2+288292-1-445865-4-761073-2+145998-4-775807-1	4813101338L	C17
8-262234-2+20127-1-423695-4-181226-3+104924-4-923233-1	4813101339L	C17
8-451750-2+327979-1-481305-4+525398-2+498823-5-126165+0	4813101340L	C17
8-487501-2+373510-1-775981-4+123765-2+496850-6-161189+0	4813101341L	C17
8-460001-2+425128-1-149401-3+708184-2-391573-5-204136+0	4813101342L	C17
8-505833-2+523319-1-261085-3+379217-2-139524-4-281378+0	4813101343L	C17
8-108017-1+204244-1-386286-2+483028-2-375071-4-290143+0	4813101344L	C17
8-253232-2+580405-1-475747-2+707242-2-425526-4-425915+0	4813101345L	C17
8-526250-2+728778-1-558554-2+201295-2-574256-4-494773+0	4813101346L	C17
8-276671-2+680576-1-625320-3+127733-1-777768-4-576805+0	4813101347L	C17
6	4813101348L	C17
8+1+3-355467-4+763651-3+227783-6-145011-2+163561-4-857016-3	4813101349L	C17
8-337500-4+116684-2-471130-5-082259-3+128783-4-157883-1	4813101350L	C17
8-116405-4+106053-2-853559-5-517576-3+952462-5-297251-1	4813101351L	C17
8+258311-5+968604-3-122601-4+162484-4+560558-5-463451-1	4813101352L	C17
8+472659-4+426374-3-144804-4+557087-3+185230-5-625724-1	4813101353L	C17
8+548177-4+428031-3-156786-4+106663-2-165380-5-810460-1	4813101354L	C17
8+217961-4+955572-3-119756-4+142831-2-395466-5-995767-1	4813101355L	C17
8+710887-5+824311-3-455122-5+167322-2-532830-5-114628+0	4813101356L	C17
8-544269-4+179042-2+241340-6+237436-2-201525-5-150547+0	4813101357L	C17
8-892241-4+181801-2+113065-4+253329-2-192827-4-192197+0	4813101358L	C17
8-835952-4+253777-2-180064-5+451210-2-256508-4-232930+0	4813101359L	C17
8-713537-4+201501-2+696360-6+552279-2-339028-4-264074+0	4813101360L	C17
8+354162-4-119069-2+140169-4+756672-2-519074-4-311262+0	4813101361L	C17
6	4813101362L	C17

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